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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT CAN BE HAD AT All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	K. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	G. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 690.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	K. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-4	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,499	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,180	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 830; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S.S. CAPRI, 6,000 Tons from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1902. Excellent accommodation. Fares Moderate.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in Dock (N. Shed Prince's Dock). All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 5th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S.S. "SIRSA" 2,610 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 2nd September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remoe	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain F. HORTON, 3,220 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8, Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REAL HAVANA (CUBA) CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
Bouquet Elegante, in boxes of 25	Per box	11	0

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box	Per box	8	0
Rothschilds Flor Fine, 50 in a box	"	10	0
Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings,	"	6	0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes)	"	4	0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box	"	6	8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box	"	4	0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box	"	8	0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box	"	6	0
Rothschild, 5 inches long, in boxes of 25, of 3 strengths		3	0
Regalia del Principe, in boxes of 100		7	8
Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings		4	0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do.		4	0
Trabucos Finos 100		9	0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

				Rs.	a.
Primo de Rivera, in boxes of 25, with silver foil				6	8
Favoritas Antonio Lopez	25, with rings			5	8
Bouquets	25, "			4	0
Non Plus Ultra	" 50, "			8	0
Isabelas	" 50, "			7	0

CAVITE BRAND.

				Rs.	a.
Neuvo Habano Especial No. 1, in boxes of 100				6	0
" " " No. 2, "	100			5	0
" " " No. 3, "	100			4	8

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.

Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix

4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos

3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.

Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.

PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.

PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.

PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.

PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.

PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.

PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.

PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.

PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.

PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.

PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL OPEN IN OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1 0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,

CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,

MYSORE STATE.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S.S. "EDEN HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th August, 1902.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 5th September, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 5th proximo, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 29th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

THIS is to NOTIFY that the UNDERSIGNED have from THIS DAY DISPENSED with the SERVICES of RUTTONJEE SORABJEE MOONSHI, who had been in our employ as MANAGER of the Great Western Hotel.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

30th August, 1902.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during 1903-1904 of certain LEATHER ARTICLES such as Gaiters, Magazine and Gymnasium Shoes, Spur Straps, etc.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m., on the 22nd October 1902.

Any further information and Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department,
Alipore, Calcutta, the 28th August, 1902.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

MOULDER REQUIRED.

WANTED for the Moulding Shop of the Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Howrah, a fully qualified MOULDER used to both brass and iron. Salary from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 according to abilities. Applications by letter only, with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, addressed to the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lillooah, will be received up to the 5th September, 1902.

W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.

Calcutta, 27th August, 1902.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, 1902, at 6 P.M.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from SUNDAY, the 7th of September, 1902, and until further notice the following THANA and KURLA LOCAL TRAINS will NOT RUN on SUNDAYS as hitherto.

DOWN THANA TRAINS.

		H.M.	H.M.
V. T. Bombay	Dep.	7-15	8-15
Thana	Arr.	8-18	9-20

UP THANA TRAINS.

		H.M.	H.M.
Thana	Dep.	8-40	9-45
V. T. Bombay	Arr.	9-15	10-45

DOWN KURLA TRAINS.

		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
V. T. Bombay	Dep.	6-35	10-30	15-45
Kurla	Arr.	7-15	11-10	16-25

UP KURLA TRAINS.

		H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Kurla	Dep.	8-50	12-5	16-40
V. T. Bombay	Arr.	9-30	12-45	17-20

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th August, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA MOHUNJI BHUNJI of Veraval and Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, doing business As a Shroff, deceased.

(1) SHA PURBHUDAS GANGADAS of Bombay Bania Hindu inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at No. 124, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. (2) SHA ANDERJI JOOTHA of Bombay, Bania Hindu inhabitant, a Share Broker, residing at No. 27, Gunneshwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, (3) SHA BHAGVANDAS PITAMBER of Bombay, Bania Hindu inhabitant, a Share Broker, residing at No. 30, Frere Road, within the Fort of Bombay, and (4) SHA PREMCHAND VUSSONJI, of Bombay Bania Hindu inhabitant, a Shroff residing at No. 339-41, Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the Twenty-Second day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 23rd day of August, 1902.

N. M. CAMA, Esq.,
Petitioners' Attorney.

BOMBAY FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 25 per Share for the half year ending 30th June, 1902, will be paid on production of Share Certificate at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Marine Street, Fort, from MONDAY, the 1st September, 1902, between 10 A.M., and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 25th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th August to 4th September, 1902, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT which will come in force from 1st September, 1902.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & Co.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 250 of 1901.

SORABJI PESTONJI DAVAR ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

KAIKOBAD CURSETJI POWALLA... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of September, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of and in all that the land hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all the lands, hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 59, new No. 15991, and new Survey No. 1-3467, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3279, and Street Nos. 70-72, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Murzban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Bunshaw and on the South by the property formerly of Shamji Ludha and Cooverji Ludha but now of Mowji Rowji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powalla deceased.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land, situate, lying and being at the junction of the old and new Hanuman, Street, and at Kitchen Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 623, Collector's new No. 2901, old Survey No. 1-1138, and new Survey No. 1699, together with the several messuages, tenements chawls, building and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1238, and Street Nos. 61-67, Ward No. 1239, and Street Nos. 71-75 Ward No. 1240, and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No. 1241, and Street Nos. 83-89, Ward Nos. 1234 and 1427, and Street Nos. 39 to 47 and 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1429-1130 and Street Nos. 18-20, Ward No. 1242 and Street No. (1), Ward No. 1243, and Street No. (2) Ward No. 1244, and Street No. (3), Ward No. 1248, and Street No. 16, Ward No. 1335, and Street No. 49. Ward No. 1236, and Street Nos. 51 to 55, and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1239, and Street Nos. 55, 57, 59, and bounded on the North partly by the Old Hanuman Street and partly by the property of Lallubhai Ghellabhai, and on the South by the New Hanuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the Junction of these two roads, on the West by the narrow gully or passage beyond which are buildings of Cooverji Bhabha and Damodar Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Cursetji Pallonji Powalla and the heirs of the late Mr. Dorabji Pallonji Powalla.

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties or in the proceeds thereof or in such other moveable property into which the proceeds or any part thereof may have been converted or invested, that is to say:—

6 Municipal Tansa Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees Five hundred each.

6 Municipal Tansa Water 5 per cent Debentures, one piece of nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five piece of nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

25 Shares of the Bank of Bombay,

17 Shares of the Bank of Bengal.

6 Shares of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.

7 Debentures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.

1 Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.

4 Shares of the Central India Mills Company, Limited,

3 Shares of the Peeroo Mahomed Mills Company, Limited.

8 Shares of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited,

3 Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company, Limited,

11 Shares of the Wadvan Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.

14 Shares of the Dhoolia Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited,

4 Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

2 Shares of the Akola Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited,

12 Shares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company, Limited.

50 Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company, Limited,

10 Shares of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company, Limited,

2 Shares of the Badham Pile and Company, Limited.

2 Shares of the Kemp and Company, Limited,

6 Shares of the Apollo Press Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14, 6, Sardar Gunj, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901	... ...	£ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901	... ...	£ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

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Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets	Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income	Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 43 14a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term.
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000;
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

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GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 120 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

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Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

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For 2 Years	5½
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Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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FIXED DEPOSITS—
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2 years at 5½ ,, ,,

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Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 18,000,000
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FOR INDIA

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LOCOMOBILE STEAM CAR

WITH A

KEROSENE OIL BURNER

No Vibration

No Noise

Climbs any Hill

USES ANY QUALITY OF KEROSENE OIL.

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THE SALE of Druggist's Sundries, Quaker Oats, Vaseline, etc., Advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further intimation.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almirah, cupboards, hat and bookstands, office seats, dressing and washhand tables, organ with seven spare rollers, carved teapoy, Wimbridge's easel, wire cot, tea table, dessert and fish knives and forks sets, new kit bag.

1 large size double door safe with Chubb's locks.

100 reams horse brand foolscap, 13 1-2 by 16 1-2, 19 lbs.

AT 2 P. M.

Few bicycles by different makers.

1 light victoria.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 glass front double-seated brougham.

1 French-polished office shigram.

1 chestnut horse going in harness and saddle.

1 bay waler gelding, 7 years, 16 hands, trained in "Body Guard," would make good light horse charger. Owner going home only reason of selling.

2 Fox terrior dogs.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Philips & Co., the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Kvans & Co., Chemists, consisting of medicine in bottles, drugs, surgical instruments, oilmen-stores, perfumery, glass cupboards, show cases, counter, gas fittings, etc.

If required the whole will be put up in one lot and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Fancy Knitting Tennis Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, Lustres, Serges, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Concerned, the remainder of a consignment of woollen and cotton goods, just landed ex s.s. Caledonia, consisting of :—

All wool super black and blue, venetian, jubilee and cord coatings, fancy suiting flannels, white tennis serge, Scotch tweeds, fancy coloured whip, cord and vecuna coatings, coloured house-spuns, fancy stripe and check suiting, worsteds, coloured knitted and venetian coatings, black diagonal superfine cloth, white and black silk mixed lustres, dark blue twill and military serge, Gymkhana flannels, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 18 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, MAJOLICA AND JAPANESE WARE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd and THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Ditmar and Co.'s Show Room, the following consisting of Musical and plain toys dolls, lady's companions, albums, dressing cases, glassware, plated ware, majolica, jardiniers and flower vases, Japanese jars, flower vases, screens, etc.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st September, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OILY COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sopari Baug Road, Parel, by order of the New Islam Mills and on account and at the risk of Vora Tyebally Jafferjee :—

A lot of Oily Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, and under instructions from the G I.P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st inst. at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, chillies in bags, cotton in bales, cotton in docras, waste paper in docras, loose grain in bears, husk in bags, empty casks, gunny in bundles, quantity of tobacco and boxes of medicines, beer in casks, boxes of ghee, empty casks and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

Re W. B. to Amarsot R. 43 of 1-7-02—four bags wheat damaged by rain.

93 bags mustard.

4 casks beer.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES PIECE-GOODS.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jaitha Cloth Market, by order of the Prest ency Mills Co., Ld., and on account and risk of A. Esaji and Co.

14 bales Cashmere cloth, No. 850, 24 yards, each bale of 60 pieces.

On account and risk of Abdool Hoosein Essajee and Co.

9 bales dobby chudder, No. 2100 11-4 yards, each bale of 30 pieces.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Grand Auction Sale of Indian Curios, Antiquities and Arts and artistic carved and open carved black and teakwood Furniture, very old China Jars and Curiosities.

Under instructions from The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., the Mortgagees in Possession of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co's. assets and effects, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on days to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction at 25, Esplanade Road, opposite the Clock Tower, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. and personal effects of Mr. S. J. Tellery consisting of :—

Rich engraved and plain Kutch silver ware, Lucknow, Burmese, Cashmere, Madras antique silvers, miscellaneous jewellery, Cashmere copper enamelled ware, and Cashmere copper, Tanjore, Murshidabad, Jeypore, Benares, Poona and miscellaneous brass-ware, Bidre ware, Sialkoteware, antiquities in metals, new and old arms, Bombay, Mooltan, Delhi, Kharja, Madras and miscellaneous pottery, plain and inlaid sandlewoodware, Bombay, and Saharanpur wood carvings, ebony carvings, Tibtar and other paintings on wood, ivorywares, paintings on paper, Vizagapatam hardware, clay models, wooden toys, baskets and mats of sorts, Agra and Jeypore marble, new and antique shawls, Mirjapore and Amritsar rugs, Delhi, Agra, Madras and Ludhiana embroidery, Rampore Chudders, Cutch silk and cotton, Punjab and other phulkaries, Bokhara scojes, Kinkhab, Kora silk, Assam and other silks, wax and cotton prints, Europe goods, Austrian fancy jewellery.

Also artistic and richly carved blackwood and teakwood drawing, dining, and bedroom suite consols, tables, cabinets, davenpo rtes, tea-poys, jardiniers, wall brackets, sofas, gong stand, Canterbury ivory and brass inlaid chairs, brass engraved lamps and lanterns, very old China jars, wall plates, one handsome strong-built Landaulett by Simpson of Madras, and a pair of grey Hungarian horses and harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st September, 1902.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND

WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763,)

T. HINE & Co.'s

V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s

• 3 STARS BRANDY.

(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s

PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.

(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)

(9 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle :—

DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The Bombay mails of the 16th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 1-8	=	plus 3 8
3 per cent. Rentes	£101	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	=	"
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£95 7-16	=	plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 1-4	=	plus 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 3-16	=	unchanged
Do. New York	52 1-2	=	plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48 1-2	=	— 1-4
Exchange on New York	4·26 5-8	=	— 1-4
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent,		=	unchanged
" Short Bills	2 7-8 "	=	"
" Indian Bank Bills	3 1-4 "	=	"
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 "	=	"
Do. Do. Do.	3 5-8 "	=	plus 1-8
Interest, day to day loans	2 5-8 "	=	unchanged
Do, 7 day market loans	2 3-4 "	=	"

German granulated Sugar, 1st marks, 7 9-16, Aug.-Sept. Tone dull.

Rapeseed, Yellow, Cawnpore, 33. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone dull.

Lindseed, 55, Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 5 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 3.0. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
1·48	4·29	4·33	4·30
— 1	— 2		1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·28	4·28	4·27	4·27	4·27
— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	15,000	Bales.
" Last year	10,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	"
" Continent	2,000	"
" Mid-Uplands	9	"
Futures, month of Dec.	8·29 plus 4	
Do. do. March	8·21 plus 2	
Coffee	5 1-2 — 1-8	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2 — 1-8
Futures month of Sept.	8·23 plus 4
Do. Dec.	8·11 plus 4

Closing tone quieter.

Weeks Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	60,000	
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000	
" to Continent	25,000	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,40,0 0	
" " at Interior Ports	50,000	
		Bales.
Total week's sales		29.000
" Sold on spec.		Nil.
" Sold for exportation		1 000
" Amount forwarded to consumers		45,000
" Actual exports		9,000
" Week's imports		15,000
" Stock		436,000
Surats week's sales		200
" Amount forwarded to consumers		700
" Week's Imports		1,000
" Stock		7,000
Afloat American		20,000
" Indian		3,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£90,000
Gold do.	£10,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 29th August 1902 :—

Cotton	1,166 bales.
Wheat	1 021 cwts.
Linseed	676 "
Rapeseed	1,042 "
Gingellyseed	105 "
Poppyseed	68 "
Groundnuts	37 "
Castorseed	4,234 "
Rice	1,021 "
Myrabollams	2,023 "
Cottonseed	5,077 "

BOMBAY, AUGUST 30.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	129 1-2
Shanghai 30 " "	171 1-2
Japan 30 " "	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone Quiet.

Cash	98-4
1st Settlement	98-1

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready / Forward	... ...	10 0

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	6	4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	6	12
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	7	4

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready / Forward	... ...	8 9 6

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready / Forward	... ...	26 0

Gingellyseed.—

15 Mixed, Dec.-Jan. ... 43 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	5 000
Total imports	Nil.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·28	4·29	4·33	4·30
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·28	4·28	4·27	4·27	4·27

COTTON.—There is no change in our local market to-day. The heavy rain we have had has checked any little inquiry that exists and there is little doing at Colaba this afternoon.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Rs.	
English Bar Gold	24-2	
China Leaf	23-14	Nominal.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11	
Do New	23-9	
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10	
Bombay	23-12	
English Sovereigns	15-2	
Dragons	15-0	
Silver 17 Betterness	64-12	
Do 17 1-2	64-13	

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 29-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-16
Bar Silver	24 1-4

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th July, 1902, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	92,000	1,30,000	4,000	2,26,000
Or per mile of Railway	199	282	9	493
For previous 3 weeks of his half-year	4 51,000	6,70,000	19,000	11,40,000
Total for 4 weeks	5,43,000	8,00,000	23,000	13,66,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	82,352	90,761	764	1,73,877
Per mile of Ry. do.	179	197	1	377
Total to corresponding date do.	5,37,377	7,73,303	8,863	13,19,543

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 52,123
Do. to date ..... " 44,457

NATIVES of Fiji could scarcely be expected to be scrupulously fanatic about the exact day of the Sabbath, and many people have been surprised that the whole people of the Chikobia, and about half of the large town of Mualevu, have gone from Wesleyanism to the Seventh Day Adventists, who have started a mission in Fiji. The fact, however, is, that the inducement for this conversion en masse was to get two days of rest in the week, says a Melbourne paper.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER-CARR—QUINAN—August 11, at the Church of Annunciation, Bryanston Street, Capt C D'Arcy B S Baker-Carr, Rifle Brigade, to Sara de Witt, daughter of W H Quinan.

FREDERICK—PARISH—August 7, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, R R Frederick, Edgeborough, Guildford, to Mary Teresa, daughter of the late Col T R H Drummond-Hay, 78th Highlanders, and widow of Major C W Parish, Royal Marines.

LAPIDGE—CASTELLOTE—August 8, at St Luke's Church, Nightingale Lane, S C Lapidge to Helen, daughter of B Castellote.

MACLAREN—GORING—August 7, at St Stephens, Gloucester Road, T G MacLaren, Captain, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to Mabel, daughter of J Goring.

MENNIE—SWANN—August 7, at Holy Trinity Church, West Hill, J O Mennie, Major Indian Staff Corps, son of the late Surg-Major Mennie, Indian Medical Service, to Ethel Annie, daughter of the late H T Swann.

DEATHS.

EDMONSTONE—August 11, at Cramond House, Midlothian, Mary Elizabeth, Lady Edmonstone, widow of the late Admiral Sir W Edmonstone of Duntreath, Bart, C.B.

HOME—August 6, at Montpelier Road, Brighton, daughter of the late Major-Gen R Home, aged 58.

MURCHISON—August 9, at Great Cumberland Place, widow of K R Murchison, J P and Deputy-Lieutenant of Sussex, nephew of the late Sir R Murchison, Bart.

HUNTER—July 20, in the Bahr el Ghazel, Soudan, Major W H Hunter, Seaforth Highlanders, local Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant and Administrator of the Bahr el Ghazel, son of Major P Hunter, J P and D L for Perthshire, N B.

SHAKERLEY—August 8, at Hayling Grove, Kenkridge, the Dowager Lady Shakerley, widow of Sir C P Shakerley, Bart, aged 90.

WEBSTER—August 8, at Alverstone House, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, the Hon A H Webster, son of the Right Hon. Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASLETT—August 27, at Calcutta, the wife of Alfred H Aslett, A M Inst. C E, Resident Engineer, East Indian Railway, of a daughter.

DAVY—August 27, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr J R E F Davy, Mysore Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

MARTIN—August 26, at Bangalore, Mrs Harriet Martin, for many years Milliner and Dress-maker and Superintendent of the Women's Workroom, Trichinopoly, in her seventy-seventh year.

MURPHY.—August 26, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, John Murphy Survey of India aged 50 years.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water 0-44m., 10-91a. Low water 4-2m., 4-45a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions. 10 a. m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

WALKESHWAR FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Walkeshwar Fair, commences on to-day and will continue for nine days.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Izumi Maru entered the Dock on Friday, and the s.s. Austra'ia and the s.s. Peninsular left the Dock same day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Dwarka, and s.s. Eden Hall left entered the Dock on Saturday, and the s.s. Kola left the Dock same day.

THIRD DAY'S FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—In connection with the third day's funeral obsequies of Bai Bachoobai, widow of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jamse'jee Jejeebhoy, third son of the first Parsi Baronet, and mother-in-law of the present Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, a sum of Rs. 11,804 has been subscribed to various local charities by the relatives of the deceased lady.

A PICTURE OF THE CORONATION.—The English Mail this week contains a capitally reproduced drawing of the scene in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation of King Edward VII. The picture is issued as a supplement to the journal, and is printed on special paper, of both as a first rate example of the half tone printed and a pleasing and artistic monument of the historical occasion which it pourtrays, it will be highly appreciated by the suscribers of the paper.

A PROWLING HYENA.—Dr. S. B. Shroff, who resides in Mingalwady, Mount Road, found a striped hyena prowling about the compound of his bungalow, on Friday morning. He informed the police who tried to catch the brute, but being too wild and fierce, it could not be approached. It then made its way into Dr. Rozario's compound, where it was driven into a servants' room and secured in a cage obtained from the Victoria Gardens. The brute was then conveyed to the Gardens, where it was made over to the superintendent in charge.

A MARWARI KILLED BY A MILITARY PENSIONER.

MR. E. M. PRATT, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, in June last, convicted Sheik Rujmahomed Sheik Bapubhai of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to transportation for ten years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Pratt, in his finding in the case, said that the accused, who was a military pensioner, settled in the village of Jamgam, was charged with an offence punishable under section 302 of the Penal Code. On the night of the 20th April last, the patels of Jamgam received information from Rattanchand Marwari that his cousin Bhagchand had been murdered. The patels went with watchmen to the house of the accused, where they found the corpse of Bhagchand lying in front of the door; and the accused standing there with a stick in his hand. The patels asked him what the matter was. He made a statement and asked to be bound and taken in custody. They took the stick from him and tied him up in the chowky. The stick and the accused's clothes were stained with blood. The corpse was lying with its feet about four cubits from the accused's door. The head was crushed in, and a stone was lying near it. The ground was bloody, and blood had splashed on against the wall and the door of the accused house. On the corpse were found two cbits tied up in a rag. They were apparently such chits as Marwaris attach to ornaments pawned with them. They referred to a childs ornaments pawned for twelve rupees by the accused. In a statement made to a magistrate, the accused said he had had a quarrel with the Marwaris about some timber. A crowd of Marwaris came to his house to persecute him, and the deceased entered the house, used foul abuse to him while he was praying, and snatched away some ornaments belonging to his wife. He got enraged and felled him with his stick, and then killed him by dropping a stone on his head while the rest of the Marwaris ran away. The medical evidence in the case showed that the head had been crushed by a stone, and that death was due to fracture of the skull. The circumstances, said Mr. Pratt, under which the act causing death was committed by the accused, were obscure. In Mr. Pratt's opinion the murder was not premeditated, for no man, who deliberately premeditated a crime, would commit it in such a way as to smear himself and his house with blood, and leave the corpse lying at his own door. Mr. Pratt was inclined to think that a crowd of Marwaris had probably gone to the house of the accused and abused him for refusing to give up certain timbers. Perhaps the deceased carried his insults beyond the limit of endurance, and the accused fell upon him and slew him, while the rest fled and were now too much ashamed of themselves to come into the witness-box. The unsatisfactory character of the evidence as to the circumstances, which led to the crime justified him, Mr. Pratt said, in making every presumption in favour the accused. He held that the homicide, which was obviously unpremeditated, was committed under circumstances of grave and sudden provocation. Accused was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

Their Lordships, on consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 30.

Saturday:—The depression in the barometer is better defined and is lying over the North Bay. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, on the East Coast and there have been showers in Assam, Bengal, Himalayas, Sub-Himalayas, Rajputana, Guzarat, Deccan and South India. Rain has increased on the West Coast, Bombay and Tavoy have received three and-a-half inches; Moulmein, Bareilly, Mangalore, three; Mount Abu, five; Gopalpore two and-a-half and Ludhiana two. The residual depression in Sind yesterday is apparently entering the Punjab to-day and is giving showers in that area. The monsoon is apparently strengthening on the Konkan Coast and strong winds are blowing in the South Bay. The temperature of the past 24 hours was in considerable to large defect in Central Punjab, Rajputana and Guzarat, and in moderate excess in Bengal, the United Provinces and the Deccan.

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

Sunday:—The barometer has risen rapidly in the Punjab and residual depression entering Punjab has filled up after giving a light to moderate rain in Simla and the Mussoorie Hills and submontane districts. The storm in the Bay has been almost stationary for the past 24 hours, but it has intensified and is now approaching Orissa and Ganjam Coast. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, East Gangetic Plain and East Coast, and showers in Bengal. Rain has continued to increase on the West Coast, and moderate to heavy rain has fallen in that area. The rain has extended into Deccan and Central Provinces, and showers have fallen in South India and Guzarat. The most important amounts reported are in Bombay 4 1-2 inches, Karwar 3 1-2, Ahmedabad, Patna, Goa, Mercara, Cochin two; and Seoni and Burdwan 1 1-2 inches.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Persis, Captain S, Bercham, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, reports having experienced moderate to fresh monsoon with strong N.-E. current and passing showers of rain. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, Captain A. E. Stebbing, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban via Zanzibar &c., encountered fine weather and smooth sea till 400 miles from Bombay; thence moderate wind and sea with cloudy weather but no rain.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, Captain R. N. Jones, which arrived in harbour, on Sunday, from Liverpool, reports having met with strong to moderate monsoon and rain.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co. have received the following reports :—

BHUSHAWAL, AUG. 29.

Heavy rain gauged 1 inch 50 cents. Drizzling; weather cloudy.

BARSI, AUG. 29.

The weather continues cloudy but cold in the mornings and evenings. The cotton plants are thriving well and look green and healthy, but more rain is wanted for the benefit of the cotton crop in general. Heavy rain is urgently needed all over the district.

WADHWAN, AUGUST 28.

Since we wrote yesterday it has rained heavily and we have had about five inches in 18 hours. Sufficient rain has fallen throughout the districts for sowing operations and now a break in the weather is needed.

JULGAUM-JAMODE, AUGUST 29.

We have no change to report in the weather which continues partly cloudy and sunny and calm. A drizzling shower of rain last evening has measured 13 cents only. Young crops continue to progress satisfactory.

BHOWNAGAR, AUGUST 28.

Yesterday the weather continued very cloudy and rainy. Some light showers gauging 25 cents. To-day the weather continued monsoonish and some showers fell which gauged 70 cents. The plants are flourishing. A break in the weather would be welcome. District reports are favourable. There is no sign at present of a break in the weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Esplade In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	34 23	37 75	38 45	42 24
Sunday, 31st Aug	2 76	3 20	3 98	1 02
Total	37 99	40 95	42 43	43 26
Total fall to Aug. 31st 1901,	85 65	81 09	84 56	73 12
Total fall to Aug. 31st 1900.	62 18	65 80	65 32	61 63

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	30	63
August 30th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	2	13
Total	32	86

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH AUGUST.

1. The barometerter readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also t; the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the minute.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·68	N	3	94·4	78·9	20	...	7·37	—3·80
Sirsa	29·54	ENE	6	91·3	76·6	37	0·21	4·12	—2·69
Delhi	29·52	Calm	4	89·7	75·5	79	...	23·06	+2·67
Agra	29·56	SW	3	91·5	70·9	78	...	17·51	—3·86
Cawnpore	29·6 3	WSW	3	9·3	84·1	74	...	10·18	—16·46
Allahabad	29·34	S	2	94·1	79·8	57	0·02	29·19	—1·22
Jhansi	29·66	WSW	3	90·2	78·1	88	...	25·57	—3·87
Jacobabad	29·09	Calm	1	105·4	81·6	61	...	1·45	—0·98
Karachi	29·93	W	12	89·4	79·2	77	...	5·19	—0·15
Jeypore	29·69	SSE	2	86·2	75·1	84	...	9·87	—10·03
Ajmere	29·82	SE	5	83·4	74·1	95	0·23	10·02	—6·94
Deesa	29·57	W	16	89·0	75·0	87	0·31	6·75	—12·85
Ahmedabad	29·61	SW	6	82·1	73·6	97	0·81	12·76	—14·17
Bhuj	29·78	WSW	31	81·3	74·9	90	0·02	5·36	—5·47
Jamnagar	29·69	SSW	23	81·0	75·7	9	0·46	6·23	—13·09
Dwarka	29·66	WSW	22	79·9	75·7	87	0·32	10·17	...
Rajkot	29·64	W	15	89·9	72·8	93	0·11	11·09	—11·83
Bhownugar									
Parn	29·67	W	1	86·0	73·8	83	...	13·09	—0·89
Veraval	29·63	WNW	11	80·5	77·8	92	0·02	12·35	—2·36
Neemuch	29·68	WSW	15	84·0	71·0	96	0·03	22·32	—0·47
Indore	29·65	SW	6	82·3	70·1	86	0·15	18·95	—3·75
Sanger	29·65	WSW	3	83·4	70·1	94	...	22·09	—14·59
Jubulpore	29·60	Calm	3	88·9	77·1	93	0·03	25·83	—19·2
Hoshangabad	29·67	SW	2	87·7	76·2	93	...	21·27	—16·43
Khandwa	29·66	W	4	86·7	73·6	8	0·14	25·25	+1·76
Raipur	29·80	SE	12	89·3	73·4	86	0·27	17·79	—19·48
Nagpur	29·69	SW	5	89·2	74·1	91	...	20·36	—13·12
Amraoti	29·60	WNW	8	87·1	74·5	83	...	20·61	—2·36
Akola	29·71	WNW	4	89·5	73·8	81	...	19·94	—1·29
Surat	29·66	NW	3	85·5	75·0	84	0·27	38·82	+4·43
Malegaon	29·66	WSW	10	87·4	73·1	85	0·02	11·60	—1·33
Bombay	29·68	WSW	17	84·6	75·4	91	0·36	33·38	—29·84
Poona	29·71	WSW	14	79·1	70·4	93	0·21	14·10	—0·51
Ahmednagar	29·70	W	15	87·4	70·4	84	...	7·89	—2·19
Aurangabad	29·69	WSW	14	84·8	69·7	88	0·09	10·11	...
Sholapur	29·70	SW	20	93·7	73·5	70	...	4·09	—7·23
Ratnagiri	29·73	WNW	12	85·9	77·9	87	0·38	61·55	—25·95
Bijapur	29·75	WSW	9	86·4	69·3	77	...	6·07	—1·35
Belgaum	29·74	WSW	28	78·3	67·3	95	0·50	26·61	—5·78
Goa	29·75	WNW	12	86·5	78·1	95	0·20	99·15	+2·43
Karwar	29·70	WSW	6	84·7	78·0	79	0·28	112·89	+15·64
Mangalore	29·82	Calm	2	81·9	73·9	92	2·69	107·63	+13·63
Calicut	29·86	E	5	86·2	75·5	94	1·11	77·59	—3·64
Cochin	29·87	SW	..	89·3	74·7	82	0·78	68·37	+4·96
Bangalore	29·83	WSW	13	82·3	65·8	87	0·43	6·25	—6·10
Secunderabad	29·70	WNW	14	91·1	71·5	80	...	7·70	—11·95
Masulipatam	29·76	Calm	6	89·0	74·6	93	0·92	11·61	—2·58
Bellary	29·74	WSW	14	94·0	76·8	66	...	5·95	—10·26
Cuddapah	29·74	W	9	96·2	79·9	65

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1902.

JAPANESE TRADING ENTERPRISE AND MORALITY.

A "CHIEL" is among the Japanese at Yokohama, taking notes—and printing them to some purpose. The "Commercial Intelligence", that unflagging champion of British trade supremacy, has begun to publish a series of articles on "The Natural Resources of Japan", from the pen of Mr. F. Schroeder, who has done some years of journalistic work in that country and has had exceptional opportunities of studying the Japanese at home. He has a somewhat mixed opinion of his friends for whilst giving them credit for push and energy he can say little for their honesty—a matter which we very much regret. Queen Victoria is said to have presented a Bible to an oriental potentate, as containing the secret of England's greatness. It does not contain the secret of Japan's prosperity unless perhaps precepts be read "contrariwise". The moral conception of honesty, says Mr. Schroeder, while it has been acquired by an educated few, in the majority of the Japanese people is absolutely wanting. Honesty is a bird which is very difficult to rear east of Suez, no matter what the name of the country may be. In this country the native does think that it sometimes pays to be honest. But the Japanese "do not and, we are sure, cannot understand that anything that is to their advantage can possibly be dishonest." Thus Mr. Schroeder concludes that arguments on absolutely unknown premises cannot lead to any result. The Japanese can only see that this or that is, or was to their advantage and therefore right beyond all possible doubt. It is the oriental idea of "the good old rule, the simple plan that he shall take who has the power and he shall keep who can." Mr. Schroeder does not quote any facts in support of his sweeping statement—which is unfortunate. All his allegations tending in that direction prove carelessness rather than dishonesty—carelessness on the part of girls who reel the silk in mills. Some dishonest practices, which existed to a great extent some years ago have been suppressed "since, or through, the establishment of silk conditioning houses, so that there are no complaints on that score now, fraud, as a matter of fact, owing to the strict control of almost every skein, having become all but impossible". Lest we should assume that commercial honesty is springing into being in Japan, Mr. Schroeder hastens to inform us that honesty has nothing whatever to do with the disappearance of fraud in the silk trade; it is the result of unremitting vigilance, of stricter supervision of the girls at work. Still there is no attempt to deny that the women are the better workers, more intelligent than the men, more attentive to their work, and not given to dissipation as most of the men are.

Mr. Schroeder finds that the intense selfishness of the Japanese people, which considers profits made by foreigners in Japan in the light of a theft from their own pockets, precludes all pure business views of foreign enterprises in Japan. Another drawback is that the foreigner never trusts the Japanese. An important silk exporter, interviewed by Mr. Schroeder, assured him that in the dearer classes of silk goods every yard had to be measured before the piece could be packed for export. He had to be constantly on the look-out for short weight, short lengths, and too narrow widths. Expensive brocades are often found wider at the ends than in the middle, and firmer or looser in some places than in others, so that the most minute and constant attention is necessary to avoid losses from frauds of all kinds and from carelessness "which seems to be a constitutional defect in all industries and in all that they do". None of our new allies, of whom we have such a doleful picture, is credited with any sense of responsibility which is only considered as "a troublesome foreign invention". Much progress has been made by the Japanese. But very much more remains to be done. Prejudice, superstition and oriental ideas of commercial integrity still form serious stumbling-blocks, and it will probably be many years before Japan arrives at the pitch of perfection which her emperor and the more educated of his subjects desire. Notwithstanding, the progress already made and the friendly feelings Japan professes towards European nations generally and some of them in particular, neither foreign capital nor foreign manufacturers can enter the field with the hope of any profit to themselves, for Japanese legislation prevents foreigners owning land upon which to conduct their operations. Japanese opinion on these subjects may some day undergo a serious change. But meantime we must take the country as it is. There is no need for those who trade with the Japanese trader to apply the principle "Do all Japanese, for they would do you". There are sharps and flats in all countries and of all nations, and the man who is "done" by a Japanese trader would probably be done by one of his own countrymen. The influence and example of the educated classes cannot but be for the good of the whole, and if the traders are still inclined to sharp practice in the years to come, they will not differ very greatly from some of our friends nearer home against whose inconvenient ideas of commercial morality the provisions of our Merchandise Marks Act are levelled.

The declared object of the first of Mr. Schroeder's papers, however, was not to inveigh against the alleged Japanese lack of honesty, though that is what it mainly achieves. Its aim was to discuss the silk industry and in the legitimate section of his paper he devotes attention to two questions: What are the natural wealth and resources of Japan, and What is or can be done by Japanese and foreigners to develop them? To the former of these questions the reply is: There is no absolute natural wealth, but that whatever shape it may take, its commercial value depends, in the first place, upon the human factor that is to develop it; next upon a subsequent demand, and upon the cost of transport to the consumer's door, and last, but not least, upon a number of consumers sufficient and financially able to absorb the output of the various industries that work it up into commodities of various kinds. The silk industry is carried on without a thought for the future and there is much room for more rational culture and improvements. Foreigners could help to develop Japanese industries if the Japanese would permit it. But they will not and it was in this connection that Mr. Schroeder was led to his ruminations on Japanese and European relations and Japanese trading morality. As with silk so with tea. Cultivation of tea by foreigners would doubtless lead to better results. But the Japanese workman would not tolerate the foreigner either as his manager or fellow workman. And Mr. Schroeder as the result of exhaustive enquiries writes: "My information goes to show that for better or worse, it must remain in the hands of the Japanese, to be developed at their own gait and that it offers no inducement for the investment of foreign capital". Even in the opinion of Japan's best friends that is the only solution to the problem. Japan must be left to work out her own resources for some considerable time to come. When she wants assistance she will ask for it, but that will not be until her people are more widely educated and have begun to appreciate the value of help from the west.

GREAT BRITAIN'S COMMERCE.

THE past thirty years contain the epoch of a great development in regard to industry and commerce on the part of countries other than Great Britain, and also the period when she might be said to have found herself threatened by distinct and important rivals in the world's markets. Those who have been preaching the necessity of increased energy and enterprise on the part of British tradesmen and manufacturers, could find no better text than the memorandum on the comparative statistics of population, industry, and commerce issued by the Board of Trade. We find from this interesting document that the population of Great Britain has increased from thirty-one millions to forty-one millions, and that in the same period the population of France has increased by only about three millions, that of Germany by fifteen millions, or forty per cent., and that of the United States by thirty-seven millions, having nearly doubled itself in the period under discussion. These figures react less favourably in the case of Great Britain, for she cannot so well afford to maintain the four instead of three inhabitants she had to support thirty years ago, as can the other countries with which the comparison is made, on account of her restricted area. In all four countries there has been a steady influx of people into the manufacturing centres and a comparative decrease in rural populations. The conditions of the manufacturing and industrial predominence of the United Kingdom are, judging by the figures, becoming very different from what they were when the non-agricultural population of every other country in the world was smaller than that of Great Britain. England has by no means advanced in the matter of production in the same ratio as other countries. Thirty years ago the coal production exceeded that of the three other countries mentioned put together, but that is by no means the case now. France has doubled her output, Germany has tripled her production, and the amount of coal raised in the United States is five times as great as what it was thirty years ago. Moreover, the figures show that there is considerably more waste of coal per head of population in Great Britain than elsewhere. In regard to coal and iron there no longer remains a doubt that the great pre-eminence of the United Kingdom has gone. The increase, too, in foreign trade was much greater in proportion in the case of France, Germany and the United States than in the United Kingdom though in the matter of imports Great Britain may still congratulate herself in a very large predominence. The conclusion to be drawn from the figures is very well summed up in the memorandum itself. Great Britain is still ahead of all three of her rivals in her power of manufacturing for export, but beginning from a lower level each country is travelling upwards far more rapidly than she. After all there is really nothing to cause alarm in the statement. Although the position had not been categorically set out in figures and facts, still it was well known, and at the same time it was fully recognised that it was the necessary and logical outcome of the industrial revival in Europe and America. But Great Britain's present eminence will not be maintained unless the producers of her wealth make energetic and strenuous effort to alter their arrogant outlook upon the markets of the world, and improve their rapidly aging methods.

BARODA CENSUS REPORT.

THE report of the Census in Baroda, which was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Dalal, has just been published. It is in three parts, the first of which contains an exhaustive account of the State, its people and their occupations, customs and beliefs, in accordance with the plan on which the whole of the census investigations throughout India were undertaken. This part of the report has been admirably written and comprises a mass of highly interesting matter to which we hope to return. The main fact revealed by the census is that the population of Baroda declined during the ten years from 1891 to 1901 by 462,704 persons, last year's enumeration giving a total of 1,952,692. The decrease in population has, of course, been greatest in those parts of the Gaekwar's territory which suffered most severely from famine. In the Harij Taluka of the Kadi Division the decline amounted to over half the population, being 57·07 per cent. This area, which is a salt water tract bordering on the Runn and is usually barren, suffered more heavily than other parts, because of the difficulty of getting sufficient fodder and corn to the districts, owing to deficient railway facilities. The report states that the want of rolling stock on the Tapti Valley Railway and the break of gauge at Sabarmati did not allow of as much fodder and corn being pushed in as might otherwise have been the case. Throughout the State the great famine caused an average loss of 24 per cent. of the population, and it may interest the critics who contend that the railways are by no means a blessing to India to note the observations of the compiler of the Baroda census report on the subject. He says:—"The average percentage of 24 per cent. loss in spite of all that could be done by liberal State relief, shows what terrible devastation could fall on the land, for want of a year's rainfall. If this calamity, however, had fallen on the land fifty years back, before railways were constructed, and under a less energetic administration, the loss of life would have been doubly appalling". The mean density of population in the State per square mile is 241; but in Baroda City there is a density of 11,532 per square mile. Besides the capital there are forty-six towns in the State, ten of which have a population over 10,000, eighteen number between 5,000 and 10,000 each; and eighteen have a total below 5,000. The population of Baroda City is 100,628.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe by the P. and O. Mail steamer Peninsular was the Hon. Mr. R. G. Hardy, Secretary to the Revenue and Agricultural Departments.

COLONEL H. H. Sir Pertapsingh, Maharaja of Idar, G. C. S. I.; K. C. B., Aide-de-camp to His Majesty, is gazetted to the honorary rank of Major-General.

SIR Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart., and Lady Jamsetji will remain in London until November next, when they will begin a holiday tour in Devonshire.

AMONGST the passengers, besides the four Native Ruling Chiefs of India, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the P. & O. Company's Mail Steamer Persia, were H. H. Maharaja Tagore, the Hon. Mr. Justice Rampini, and Mr. J. E. Down, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay. Mr. Down left for Poona on Saturday afternoon.

ORDERS are issued that the Boers remaining at Trichinopoly and Wellington, after the departure of those for South Africa per s. s. Ionian, are to be sent to Bellary Camp. The Camps at Trichinopoly and Wellington will then be broken up.

DR. WATT, with his Assistant, Mr. Percy Brown, is still touring in the interests of the forthcoming Delhi Art Exhibition. He has been on a short visit to Simla to confer with the Viceroy, and was to leave again on Friday. He will tour during the next six weeks in Kashmir and the Punjab, and expects to be back in Simla about the middle of October, after which he will proceed finally to Delhi. Mr. Brown will remain in Simla for about ten days at work on the illustrations for the Exhibition catalogue, and will then join Dr. Watt on tour.

IN electrical matters, even in these expert days, it is often the unexpected that happens. Under the extra burden of the Coronation illuminations, the Blackpool electricity supply was the light that failed that night. About 9-20 p. m, the town was plunged into almost total darkness. A considerable number of candles were employed; but the losses of the tradesmen who had arranged electrical illumination, are said to be heavy. The borough electrical engineers refused to make any authoritative statement regarding the collapse. No Coronation celebrations took place.

THE Examination Lists of the University of London were posted on the walls of the Imperial Institute on August 15. In the Honours Lists for Zoology I find the name of Kenelm Hutchinson Digby, of Guy's Hospital, third son of Mr. William Digby, C. I. E. Mr. Kenelm Digby is still, I understand, under eighteen years of age, and is only in his first-year at Guy's; many years have elapsed, I am told, since any first-year student from Guy's has even entered for honours. It will interest Guy's men in India to learn that half the Gold Medals in the Intermediate Science Examination went, a week or more ago, to students from their Hospital.

IN every Honours List there are names which are like flies in amber in the want of an explanation of their being there. In Parliamentary circles at least, no name in the Coronation list excited so much comment, on the ground of inexplicability, as that of Mr. T. R. Dewar, of whiskey fame, who represents St. George's-in-the-East. The lobby gossips have now, a correspondent tells us, hit upon an explanation. As is well-known, the Coronation list is in a peculiar sense an expression of the will of the Sovereign, and Lord Salisbury is understood to have foregone the privilege of nomination usually exercised by the Prime Minister. The story goes that the King intended to confer deserved honour on the veteran scientist Professor James Dewar, but that his verbal instructions were misunderstood by Court officials. The sudden development of his Majesty's illness prevented a final scrutiny of the list by the King, and hence the mistake remained undiscovered. Whether the story be correct or not, it is certain that no one would have been surprised to see Professor Dewar's name in the King's list.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE—who, with Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., and Sir H. Bergne, were entertained the other night by the Authors' Club—said that almost the first intimation he received of his knighthood was in a bill from his gunsmith, one of the most sober and respectable of London tradesmen, addressed to Sir Sherlock Holmes. He was exceedingly indignant and wrote to say that henceforth he would withdraw his custom from the firm. The next morning, when he entered the hall of his hotel, after breakfast, he saw the most melancholy looking man he had ever seen in his life. The man approached him, and said, "I am the unfortunate man who wrote the letter. It was I, sir, who made out the bill". And then the man assured him that he had done so in perfectly good faith, that he had always understood that when gentlemen took titles they changed their names, and that he had seen in an evening paper that Dr. Conan Doyle was going to take the title of Sir Sherlock Holmes. Upon that he wrote to the gunsmith on the man's behalf, and received a letter in reply saying that, as he had condoned the offence, the firm thought that they would do so, too.

THE Colonies have intimated their intention of contributing very handsome sums towards the National Memorial in commemoration of Queen Victoria in the capital of the Empire. The total contribution of the self-governing Colonies alone will probably exceed £100,000. Already for this purpose Canada has promised a contribution of £30,000, Cape Colony, £20,000; New Zealand not less than £15,000; and Natal, £10,000. The amount to be contributed by Australia has not yet been fixed, and it is possible that some anxiety may exist at the Colonial Office lest there should be a hitch over this contribution. One cannot assign any limits to the possible action of those who favour retrenchment in this deeply-impoverished Colony if they did not shrink from the scandal of Lord Hopetoun's resignation, their principles may carry them the length of refusing to join in this subscription. One is far from saying that such an attitude would be wrong, painful as would be the impression it would create. The first duty of Australian Commonwealth is to its own people, who just now can ill afford the unproductive expenditure of any public money.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

THE RESTORATION OF THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 28.

OUR chief excitement during the past week has been dramatic. The A. D. C. has scored the unusual success of a six-night piece; and the unusual interest attached to the sixth-night, of the last appearance on the Simla stage of a lady who has given more pleasure there than can perhaps be laid to the credit of any one individual during the last three years, Mrs. Trevor Tyler. I have already endeavoured to give you some idea of the spirited and competent manner in which Mrs. Tyler and Colonel Hamilton have disposed of the two principal ("roles" in "The Red Robe." They kept their handling of the parts of Renee and Gil de Berault up to its high level to the last, and indeed perhaps neither were seen to greater advantage than on Tuesday night when, on her summons before the curtain, Mrs. Tyler was simply overwhelmed with the floral offerings of her many admirers, the most beautiful of which was sent by Her Excellency Lady Curzon. We claim here for Mrs. Tyler's acting that it has a very high degree of intelligence, a quality not nearly so common in relation to adopted and fictitious characters as might be thought. Her appreciation ranges beyond the words; she has insight and capacity to develop the personality she assumes, to make the most of a situation, and bring out, to a great extent, the more delicate and complicated elements upon which a play frequently depends for its best effect. Her unsparing devotion to the labour of her art is well known, as is also the generosity with which she has always been willing to do her best, whatever the part assigned her, for the success of the piece. The Simla A. D. C. is happily never without talent more or less conspicuous and immediately available, specially among ladies, but it can nevertheless ill afford to lose an artist of such sincere intention and such ardent enthusiasm as Mrs. Tyler. However, under the conditions of our little world, such things must be, and Mrs. Tyler's appreciative public in Simla will look forward to hearing of more good work done by her elsewhere.

The Art Exhibition closed last Saturday, when a large number of people grasped at the final chance of seeing the pictures. The opinion is universal that the average of work has been higher than usual this year, and a good many people have indulged in the luxury of purchasing. A rather interesting exhibit escaped my notice, for one, till that last day—four or five studies by Mrs. L. Chamier of Madras. Among all the pretty or pleasant or lady-like, or even clever and agreeable pictures contributed, Mrs. Chamier's alone offered a note of strength, originality, imagination. They were atrociously hung; the Committee seem to have regarded them with suspicion and put them where they would be likely to attract the least attention, but as far as the light would permit one to make out they seemed to be purely decorative in "motif." The "Study for Cain" was specially simple and interesting, the "Banyan tree" with its tortuous female figures, ingeniously imagined, and "Echo" distinctly poetic. It is hard to understand by what accident anybody paints like this in India; one can only hope the lady will continue to do it.

The rains have been too heavy for some months past to admit of gymkhanas, but a meeting is announced to take place, weather permitting, next Saturday, when there will be an opportunity of inspecting the improvements in the grounds which are being carried out under the energetic direction of Colonel Baring. Mrs. Patterson now heads the score for the aggregate cup to be presented at the close of the season by the Viceroy's staff, to the lady with the greatest number of wins during the year at Annandale. The marks are as follows: Mrs. Patterson 11, Miss Teague 10, Mrs. Cleveland 8, Mrs. Barnes and Miss Hewett 6 each, Mrs. Gordon 5, and Miss Buckland, Mrs. Laverton, Miss Henry, Miss Ibbetson, Miss Down, and Miss Gretton 3 each.

The Durand football camp opens at Annandale on 1st September, the drawing taking place on the 7th and the competition commencing on the 15th. On the 9th is the Masonic Ball at the Town Hall. On the 19th is the staff college dinner at the United Service Club. On the 22nd is a club dance at the Town hall. Mrs. Ibbetson's Fancy Fair in aid of the Mayo School takes place the first two days in October. "The Second in Command" is to be staged on 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th September.

Official Simla has been anxiously watching the outlook throughout India which has changed since my last letter. A week ago there was good reason to fear scarcity amounting to famine over an area so wide as to embrace the greater part of the peninsula. The crops were withering in the Deccan, the Central Provinces, Central India, the South Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Guzarat. In the days which have since elapsed the whole of this enormous area has had heavy rain, well distributed, and for the time being sufficient to enable growth to be resumed. The water supply has been replenished, fodder is springing up, and everywhere prospects have improved. Even in Gujarat, where much of the crops were past saving, the future is infinitely brightened, for food for the cattle is assured and the land can now be prepared for the winter harvest. Distress will certainly continue, but it will be upon a scale greatly less than seemed inevitable a short time back. But for the restoration of the monsoon the festivities at Delhi would have had to be either abandoned or else held amidst the sufferings of famine, while scarcity of fodder would have interfered with the manœuvres. As it is there is still room for all the prayers of all the faiths in this great land that the rains may continue, for the monsoon began everywhere so late that it is infinitely important it should be prolonged beyond the usual period. But these prayers will now be of thanksgiving and hope, not of misery and despair. It is too early as yet to estimate accurately the effect of the change upon the finances of the Government of India, but the value, to the taxpayer, of the showers that have fallen, is to be counted in crores; the possibility of pushing on with needed railway projects is increased, the difficulty of finding the money necessary for police reform and education is greatly lessened, everywhere the tension is relaxed, everywhere the official feels that a burden has been lifted from his mind.

One result will almost certainly be that the small surplus modestly estimated for by Sir Edward Law will be converted into a large one, for revenue has been coming in well, customs duty in particular being considerably over what was anticipated. Given, therefore, a favourable harvest the question of reducing taxation should once more come up and an opportunity be afforded of reconsidering the proposals which have so often been made of abandoning that unpopular and, for India, unsuitable imposition, the income tax. The guaranteeing of the sterling value of the interest on rupee paper is another matter which will be come financially practicable, supposing its political desirability be agreed upon. It is true that it would be in direct contravention of the recommendations of the Currency Commission of four years ago, whose most strenuous declaration it was that the Government of India should by all means abstain from increasing their sterling liabilities. The stability of exchange, backed as it is by upwards of eleven million sterling in reserve, is now so great, however, that the position contemplated by the Currency Commission may be said to have largely disappeared. The conversion of the three per cent. loan is another matter which will no doubt be carefully considered, along with the question of taking greater advantage of the favoured treatment accorded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the 3 per cent. India sterling loan, by larger proportionate utilisation of that means of raising money for the construction of profitable public works in this country.

MR. H. H. RISLEY takes over the Officiating Home Secretaryship on the 22nd September.

IT is now definitely arranged that the Police Commission assembles at Simla on the 15th October. Mr. Fraser, President, and Mr. H. A. Stuart, Secretary of the Commission, will probably arrive in Simla earlier to prepare the ground.

THE fourth volume of the "Digest of Indian Law Cases," which is being compiled under the orders of the Government of India by Mr. J. V. Woodman, has just been issued. This leaves two more volumes to be published. The work seems to be very carefully and accurately done.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING OF ITALY IN GERMANY.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE CHANCELLOR.

THE KING OF ITALY LEAVES POTSDAM.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Count von Bulow had a long conference with Signor Prinetti.

King Emmanuel subsequently received Count von Bulow and had a long conversation with him.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The Kaiser and King Emmanuel witnessed the autumn parade of the Corps of the Guard at Berlin.

Their Majesties subsequently rode back to the castle at the head of the troops and were enthusiastically cheered.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

King Emmanuel has left Potsdam. He was bidden a cordial farewell at the station by the Kaiser and his two sons, and Count Bulow.

Their Majesties repeatedly embraced.

THE GERMANY MANŒUVRES.

Generals Kelly-Kenny, French, and Ian Hamilton will accompany Lord Roberts and Mr. Brodrick to the German manœuvres which take place between the 9th and 12th September. The American Generals Corbin, Young and Wood are already in Berlin.

THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

TROOPS FROM INDIA FOR ALDERSHOT.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

There is still considerable uncertainty concerning the composition of the First Army Corps. Of the necessary 25 Infantry Battalions only five are now at Aldershot. It is expected that most of the following will be sent to Aldershot on their arrival from India :—

The Second Royal Sussex Regiment.
The Second Durhams.
The Second York and Lancaster.
The First Shropshire.
The First East Surrey.
The First South Lancashire.
The Second Royal Irish.

THE SHAH.

President Loubet lunched to-day with the Shah at the latter's hotel.

THE KING,

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The King spent yesterday at Colonsay.

The King has passed Oban and anchored at Ballachulish.

RAS MAKONNEN.

Ras Makonnen has been gazetted Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

SITUATION AT THE CAPE.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

THE MARTIAL LAW COMMISSION.

The Cape Assembly has read for the second time the General Indemnity Bill.

The Attorney-General in the course of the debate, said that it was a mistake to suppose that the Martial Law Commission would be used as a cloak to attack military officers.

He expressed pleasure at the moderation of the debate. He considered that the two white races are coming nearer to each other.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

APPROVED BY THE EMPEROR.

LIKIN STATIONS ABOLISHED.

The Imperial approval of the Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty has reached Shanghai. The Treaty will be signed to-day. The Chinese Commissioners signed the Protocol of the Tariff yesterday.

It comes into force on the 31st October.

An Imperial Edict abolishes the Likin stations in China. It declares that during the negociations for the new commercial treaties with foreign states, an understanding was reached for an increase in the import and export duties.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

THE REORGANIZATION SCHEME.

JAPANESE GENERAL APPOINTED.

General Yamani, recently commanding the Japanese forces in China, has been appointed military attache at Peking. It is believed at Pekin that he will be entrusted with the reorganisation of the Chinese Army.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Mr. Conger has been instructed to conclude a treaty with China similar to the Anglo-Chinese commercial agreement.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

ENGLAND AND WAR EXPENDITURE.

VALUE OF VOLUNTARY PATRIOTISM.

LONDON, AUGUST, 30.

Mr. Chamberlain speaking at Birmingham on the occasion of the presentation of war medals, said that the country would never submit to the expenditure necessary to be always prepared for war. Appeal to voluntary patriotism, to which our success in the late war was mainly due, would always be necessary.

CRICKET.

The Australians have beaten Lancashire by eighteen runs.

Surrey has beaten Middlesex by nine wickets.

Worcestershire versus Gloucestershire has been abandoned.

Warwickshire has beaten Hampshire by eight runs.

Sussex versus Leicestershire, and Kent versus Sussex have been drawn.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOER GENERALS IN LONDON.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The Boer Generals arrived in London this morning.

DEPARTURE OF BOER PRISONERS FROM ST. HELENA.

One thousand more Boer Prisoners have left St. Helena on their return to the Cape.

THE PORTE AND RUSSIA.

The Porte has refused Russia's request to allow four new unarmed torpedo boats to pass the Dardanelles on the ground that it would be a breach of the Convention.

STRIKE IN FLORENCE.

Twenty-five out of thirty-eight trades in Florence have hitherto complied with the order for a general strike in sympathy with the Milal Workers. The lighting of the city is secured with difficulty. Troops are maintaining order.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUGUST 29

The Bombay Mails [of the 16th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE INDIAN CORONATION CONTINGENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S EULOGY.

HIGH PRAISE FOR THE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

A notification in the "Gazette of India" states that the Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following telegram, expressing the great satisfaction of the Secretary of State and his Majesty's Government at the conduct and bearing of the Coronation Contingent during their stay in London. The message is from Lord George Hamilton to Lord Curzon and runs :—"I should be glad if you would convey to the officer commanding the Contingent and notify in the General Orders of your Government an expression of my great satisfaction and that of his Majesty's Government at the conduct and bearing during their stay in this country of all ranks, British and Native, and of the excellent discipline observed by them on all occasions."

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSIONS.

RATE OF INTEREST AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A despatch from the Secretary of State is published in the "Gazette of India" forwarding the valuation made by Mr. W. Browne, of the assets and liabilities under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension regulations, which show a large deficit when calculated on the basis of 3 1-2 per cent. interest.

The Secretary of State goes on to say that having regard to the observations made by him with reference to the recent valuation of the Indian Military Service Family Pensions, he is willing to adopt, until next valuation, the 4 1 2 per cent. rate of interest on condition that the temporary reduction of subscriptions by 27 1-2 per cent. be at once withdrawn and the original rates be restored with effect from the beginning of September.

THE TOIKHILLA OUTRAGE.

OUTLAW'S CAPTURE AND ESCAPE.

MURDER OF A MALIK.

SIMLA, AUGUST 29.

The Government of India recently called upon the Mahsud Waziri Jirga to surrender the outlaws concerned in the Toikhilla outrage who had been expelled from Afghanistan by the Amir and had taken refuge in the Waziri country. As a first step towards compliance, the Jirga arrested and handed to the British authorities one of these outlaws by the name of Ashik. They afterwards arrested another and were bringing him also in when he murdered one of the Maliks and escaped.

VOLUNTEERS' LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

BOMBAY RECIPIENTS.

Volunteer Long Service Medals are conferred on Messrs Rhenius, Bombay Volunteer Artillery; Aitkins and Nuttall, Nagpur Volunteers; Herbert Cowper, Andreas, Ball, DeSouza, Gurr, Roberts Smith, Touche, and Williams, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Miller and Davie, Bombay Volunteers; Fleisher, Grew, Clarke, and Pereira, 1st Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers; Musket, Samson, Harrower, Kelly, Parkinson, Taylor, Johnson O'Neal, Coelho, DeSouza, and Nazareth, 2nd Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers; and Alexander Austin, G. Barnford, J. Barnford, Bouvard, Green E. Collins, J. Collins, Crowe, DeOlima, D'Silva, Edwards, Flanagan, Francis, Hales, Hill, Hillier, Horsley, Marrett. Mathie, Mulcahy, Murray, Prayers, Roberts, Ross, R. Shaw, S. Shaw, Speechly and Watson, Hyderabad Volunteers.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

1st Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers :—Capt Johnson to be major, and Lieut. Owen to be capt.

TO OPPOSE THE SHIPPING TRUST.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME OUTLINED.

CALCUTTA AUG 30.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 28th August, states:—The "Daily Mail" makes the announcement that the British Government has been quietly considering a scheme to meet the threatened dangers of the Shipping Trust. The broad outlines of the scheme are already practically complete, only the working details remain to be thought of. The Government's plan will be duly submitted to Parliament.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

A TOUR IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 30.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda arrived in Madras this morning by special train from Coonoor, under the usual salute. He was met on the platform by the leading native gentlemen of Madras and was garlanded. His Highness will probably tour through Southern India before returning to Baroda.

THE NEW SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD.

ITS OBJECT AND SCOPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 30.

A resolution of the Government of India is published announcing the formation of a Board of Scientific Advice to meet ordinarily twice a year. Its function will be that of a central authority in connection with the various scientific departments which are growing up in connection with agriculture under the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Its duties will be to ensure that the work of scientific research is distributed to the best advantage, to see that each investigator confines his researches to the subject with which he is most capable of dealing, and that energy is not dissipated by useless duplication of enquiries or misdirected by lack of interdepartmental cooperation. It will also be its duty to see that the claims of abstract science are not given undue precedence over those of the more immediately important demands of economic or applied science.

The Board will be presided over by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and its members will comprise the heads of the Meteorological, Geological, Botanical, Forest, Survey, Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, together with such other scientific authorities as may from time to time be invited by the Government of India to serve upon it, these latter to include scientific officers in the service of the imperial and provincial Governments whose special attainments render their assistance desirable. The trustees of the Indian Museum will also be invited to cooperate.

The scope of the operations of the Board will include the direction of the labour of the geological, botanical, cryptogamic veterinary, chemistry, forest, and agricultural experts employed under the Revenue and Agriculture Department, also those of an entomologist whose services the Secretary of State has been asked by the Government of India to secure.

Of the two ordinary meetings of the Board to be held annually one will be to consider the work of the past year and proposals for the programme of the coming year in each Department; the other will be to finally decide these programmes, subject to the approval of Government.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PENSIONED NATIVE OFFICERS.

Some misunderstanding in connection with the recently issued notification on the subject of pensioned native officers attending the Delhi Coronation Durbar having arisen, it is now explained that while accommodation at the actual ceremony will be provided for all near the Viceregal enclosure, those who are not durbaris or guests of local Governments will have to pay their own travelling expenses and make their own arrangements for food and lodging.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

MUSCOVITE'S NEW MOVE.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 30.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables under date London August 29 :—In a second article on Russo-Afghan relations, the "Novo Vremya" says the necessity for closer intercourse has so increased that it is impossible any longer to observe the conditions of the 1873 agreement. The Russian Government have notified England that the effort of two years ago continues. We cannot, therefore, continue the journal, consider ourselves bound by any obligations whatsoever on the question of having direct relations with Afghanistan on any subject which might intersect us by virtue of the proximity of the two countries. The development of intercourse between the local populations which goes on every year will undoubtedly call for the adoption of measures for the establishment of normal relations with Afghanistan as being the only ones possible with a neighbouring state. On the progress of events generally and on the civilizing effects of Russian influence on the local populations will depend the time when such measures will be adopted.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.

FOUNDERS WITH ALL HANDS.

RANGOON, AUGUST 30.

A telegram received to-day announces that the steamer Seang Leong, which left Singapore on the 3rd instant for Amoy, foundered in a typhoon near Swatow. All hands are believed to have perished. The vessel was fully insured. Captain Longman was her commander.

[The s. s. Seang Leong, 1,378 tons, Captain Longman, was an iron, screw, three-masted steamer, plying between Rangoon and Hongkong. She was built in 1881 by the Tyne Iron Ship Building Company Newcastle, and was the property of Lim Ching Tsong.]

ADEN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PRESENTATION TO THE SECRETARY.

At a general meeting of the above Chamber held at camp, Aden, on 20th August, a presentation was made to the Honorary Secretary of a patent prism Binocular Glass of 12 diameters magnification, with screw focussing adjustment, made by Messrs. Ross, Ltd., 111, New Bord Street, London. The following inscription is engraved on one side of the glass :—"Presented to Mr. E. Somerville Murray by the Aden Chamber of Commerce in appreciation of eight years' service as Honorary Secretary."

FOOTBALL.

COMING TOURNAMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The Rugby Football Tournament held annually under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana will commence on the 29th instant and will conclude on the 4th October. The Challange Cup is to be held for the year and must not be taken out of India.

Entries should be made to Mr. P. J. Arnot of the Bombay Gymkhana.

The following teams have entered for the Bombay Rovers' Association Football Tournament, which commences on the 13th of next month :—Chesire Regt., Quetta; Argylle and Southerland Highlanders Calcutta; Royal Scots, Poona; Royal Irish Regt. Kamptee; Warwickshires, Belgaum; Oxfordshires, Colaba; 4th Hussars, Bangalore; South Leicester, shire, Jubbulpore; East Yorks, Madras; Royal Artillery, Kolaba; Rovers. Bombay; in addition it is expected that the following teams may enter:—Royal Artillery, Trimulgherry; Royal Irish Rifles, Hyderabad; West Yorks, Quetta; Shropshires, Poona, Connaught Rangers, Ahmednagar; York and Lancaser, Mhow.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC MISSIONARY.

The death occurred on Friday afternoon of the Rev. F. William Randebrook, S. J., minister of St Xavier's High School, Bombay. Father Randebrook was born on 30th August 1865, in Paderborn, in Westphalia, embraced the clerical state and became a secular priest in the diocese of Paderborn. He came to India in December, 1900. He recently caught a chill, which developed into dysentry and typhoid fever. The Office of the Dead was recited for him on Friday evening, and on Saturday morning the funeral took place at Sewree Cemetery, his Grace the Archbishop officiating.

RACING AT POONA.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 30.

The weather to-day was very unfavourable for racing. Heavy rain fell during the early part of the day and at three o'clock a soaking shower came down, thereafter it drizzled all the afternoon but the events were run off punctually to time without any inconvenience to those riding. The times of course were slow and many reversals of form were witnessed. Jenaroo was favourite for the Pony Hurdles, but Patrician lead for the greater part of the journey. In the Horse Hurdles Vedette won from start to finish, holding The Clown safe throughout, while Chance, who was receiving a good deal of public support, ran most disappointingly. Fruit Salt again ran well in good company and won by a neck from Governor after a pretty finish. Here's Luck led all through in the Maiden Handicap, but Free Trade, a 14-2 pony, stuck to him gamely up to the distance and was second, while his stable companion Cinder ran The Robber and gave Pearson's stable another win. Namuna won the sixth race, and Shah Jehan the last. Details :—

THE OPEN PONY HURDLES.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. A handicap hurdle race for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

Vety-Major Haselton's b aus g Patrician ..... Lansdown 1
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy ..... Owner 2

Also ran :—Jenaroo, La Bailiff, and Optical.

Good Boy led Optical and Patrician to the fourth hurdle, where Jenaroo came up and Optical fell back, Patrician was first over the last hurdle and holding Good Boy safe, won by a length; six lengths between second and third. Time—2min. 8sec.

THE AMATEUR JUMP STAKES.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50. A hurdle race, for horses which have not won a hurdle race value Rs. 200 or over and which are the bona fide property of Officers of H. M.'s Navy, Army or Indian Civil Service, or of members of the following clubs, viz :—The club of W. India, the Byculla Bombay or Yacht Clubs. W. A. raised 2st 7lbs G, Rs. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March 1900, Hurdle race value Rs. 100 or over; once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lb.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

Mr. Westropp's ch aus g Vedette ..... Owner 1
Mr. R. W. Barter's br aus g The Clown ..... Lt. Koe 2
Mr. Bosse's b aus g. Dawn ..... Owner 3

Also ran :—Chance and Glencoe.

Vedette took up the running at once, attended by The Clown, with Dawn third and Glencoe last. At the fourth hurdle, Chance fell back. The order of the first three remained unchanged and Vedette won with ease by six lengths ; a neck between second and third. Time—2 min. 4 4-5 secs,

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Thakore Baldeo Shai's g a h Fruit Salt ..... Hoyt 1
Mr. Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor ..... Penton 2
Mr. C. F. Cooper's b a h Dulduli ..... Bennett 3

Also ran:—Belgand, Oriental, Nasarali, Shalboob, Sincerity and Ocean.

Dulduli led with Governor for two furlongs. Dulduli, Governor, and Fruit Salt raced level to the distance where Fruit Salt came out and won by a neck; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time 1 min. 13 sec.

THE MAID HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 200, 2nd, Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck ..... Southall 1
Mr. A. W. P.'s ch aus g Free Trade ..... Bennett 2
Mr. A. W. P.'s bl aus m Cinder ..... Stonhill 3

Also ran:—Madeira, Superbus, Fleet Surgeon. Overture and Repetition.

Here's Luck led, attended by Free Trade. Up the straight Free Trade made an effort to pass the leader but failed. Cinder coming with a nice run at the finish got third place. Won by one and a half lengths; half length between second and third. Time—1 min. 9secs.

THE FUTURITY STAKES.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won race value Rs. 1,800 or over, since 31st March 1900. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr, M. Ally's ch a h The Robber ..... Kamad 1
Messrs. M. Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's g a h Wild Fox, ... Omarkhan 2
Messrs. Faraj bin Sanad and Essuf Sheriff's b a h John Roberts ..... Bennett

Also ran :—Fakeer II, Nevermore, Gazalan, President, Chungiz, and Mahkoom.

The Robber with Mahkoom in attendance led the field round the bend and into the straight, where Wild Fox and John Roberts passed Mahkoom. Won by two and a half lengths; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 48 sec.

THE SMALL COUNTRY-BRED PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd, Rs. 50. A Handicap for C.-B. Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. C. D. s. beh m Namuna ..... O'Neil 1
Capt. the Hon'ble C. Greville's b o g Tamring ... Cowell 2
Nawab Asgar Ali and Chowdry Gunsham Singh's b o m Dame Ethel ..... Southall 3

Also ran :—Tyrant and Hustle.

Hustle showed out for two furlongs, and was then joined by Namuna, who took the lead at the bend. Up the straight Tamring beat Hustle and Dame Ethel got third place. Won by four lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time 1 min. 13sec.

SELLING PLATE.—Distance—5 furlongs.

H. H. the Rour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan (Rs. 1,400) ..... Hoyt 1
Mr Aodu razack's ch a h Bin Rasheed (Rs. 1000) ..... Kamad 2
Mr W M Macleod's g a g Murfus (Rs. 800) ..... Bennett 3

Also ran :—Buktawar I (Rs. 1,300). Defender (Rs. 1,000, Magistrate (Rs. 1,000), and Haddal (Rs. 1000).

Defender led to the two furlongs, where Shah Jehan and Bin Rasheed went to the front finishing in this order with Murfus third. Won by one and three-quarter lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time—1 minute 13 2-5 seconds.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

"Skirmishing Made Easy: what to do and how to do it" is the latest of Messrs. Gale and Polden's wanderfu series of military pocket manuals, which to the keen soldier are worth their weight in gold.

Of the remaining Relief programmes to be settled, the British Artillery Reliefs will probably be out this week-end, and the Native Artillery and Native Infantry Reliefs may both be expected some time next week.

Major Ronaldson Clark has been granted one year's extension as Senior Civil Surgeon, Simla.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Communication with Bolama interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadalope Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Guantanamo Molo St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Bayonne Pinheiros interrupted.
Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.
Privat telegrams in Code or Cipher for London and Benguel (West Africa) cannot be accepted until further notice.

Latest rates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 31st August 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	4	8 p.m.	13	27
Teheran	31	12	35 p.m.	...	45
Suez	31	10	8 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 31st August, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Coutts	0	21	0	1
" Karachi	0	12	0	1
" Mirani	0	33	0	5

AMONG the many curiosities of natural history which he Japanese have produced is a long-tail variety of the game fowl. The males have long tailing nil feathers, measuring eleven feet in length, while to hens' tails measure but nine inches. Not only se sickle feathers thus elongated, but the saddle and shoulder hackles are often four feet in length. These birds are the products of some hundreds of years selective breeding.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, Captain A E. Stebbing, which arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon from South Africa, brought the following troops and followers—6 British Officers, 10 warrant officers, one woman, and 129 men. Besides these she brought 75 passengers. The following are the names of the Officers:—Colonel Gordon, Major Henderson, Major Younghusband, Captain Clifford, D. S. O., Lieutenant Mori, Lieutenant Stuart and Mr. Sadler. The troops will be landed at the Dock this morning. All native followers will be attached to the Detail Lines pending despatch to their destination.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

ARRIVAL OF DOCTORS.

THE first batch of the doctors sent out from home by the Secretary of State for India for the Punjab plague inoculation campaign, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Persia. The batch consisted of six doctors, whose names are Dr. R. Mitchell, Dr. C. E. P. Forsyth, Dr. B. M. Bond, Dr. T. S. Colebrook-Elkington, Dr. Nicholson, and Dr. Gardner. A further contingent of nineteen doctors will arrive by the s. s. Egypt on the 15th instant; being followed by a batch of twelve doctors by the steam ship Arcadia. They will remain in Bombay "for about a week. During their stay here they will be afforded every facility for visiting the Plague Laboratary and discussing the use and effects of the vaccine with Professor Haffkine.

A MANIFESTATION OF KARMA.

IF we are to believe the forty members of the Society of "Kulaputta-dhammakiyana" of Kangyidaung, near Bassein, the miracles of the early days of Buddhism may be witnessed even now-a-days, says the "Rangoon Gazette." They tell us of a strange and wonderful occurrence which took place near their little town a few days ago which plunged all the inhabitants of the surrounding villages into a state of fear and awe and at the same time strengthened their faith in the power of Karma. Karma is the accumulated power and influence of good or bad deeds which work out happiness or misery in future existences; no man can escape the results of his deeds; all that we are in this present existence is the result of actions performed in some previous life or lives; we have made ourselves what we are and we are making now what we shall be in some future rebirth. The power of Karma is inflexible and not to be propitiated or averted; it is a blind but most just force which deals out to every one according to his deserts. Generally, the results of Karma are felt only after death, but in some instances they are worked out even in this life, and of this last we have a striking example in the story told by the pious members of the above-named society.

The small town of Kangyidaung is in the Bassein district, and about two miles from it is the village Baygaret. Therein lives a man by name Ko Htoon Ay, belonging to a certain heretical sect. This man had a most inveterate contempt for Buddhism and its emblems and a provoking way of showing it. Whenever Buddists assembled near a large statue of Gautama especially venerated by them, Ko Htoon Ay would thrust rice and water to the mouth of the image and exclaim "Now! can he eat, your god? Can he drink? Can he fulfil your wishes and prayers, or bring happiness unto you?" He would then get up on the shoulders of the statue and offer it futher indignities. This the others bore with patience, trembling at the wickedness of the heretic. This had been going on for some time, when, a few days ago, sudden retribution overtook the unhappy man. It happened on a Saturday afternoon, between two and three o'clock while Ko Htoon Ay was working in the fields. He owned in the middle of the village a very substantial house of teak, roofed with zinc, and quite new, on which he had spent not far from two thousand rupees. Between the hours of the two and three, sudden tempestuous wind arose which worked the utter destruction of Ko Htoon Ay's earthly goods. From amongst all the houses this intelligent wind picked out that particular house and totally wrecked it. The planks were blown off in every direction, and the rafters were seen flying through the air like so many feathers. One of them shot like an arrow and entered the ground far from the village, and the four strongest men endeavouring to pull it out, could not even move it. The sheets of zinc of the roof were carried here and there like paper kites, and one of them, falling on a buffalo far away from the village, cut off its tail at the root, just as a sharp sword might have done. The posts of the house were planted two feet in the ground, but most of them were nearly uprooted and bent like saplings in a north-eastern direction. Ko Htoon Ay was well-to-do; in an iron box he had ten viss of gold, many silk dresses and two hundred rupees in cash. The box was lifted up bodily and hurled on the top of a high tree growing on the shore of a lake about a few hundred yards from the village; not a piee worth of all is contained was recovered or is likely to be. Besides this he had two hundred baskets of paddy for his own consumption; it was all blown away, forming, for a few seconds, a thick cloud over the place. As soon as the heretic heard of this, he ran with all speed to the village and swooned right off at the sight that met his gaze. When he regained consciousness he could but cry; "My house, my house!" and since that time he is said to be not quite in his right mind, and no wonder.

The wonderful side of this strange occurrence lies in the fact that, although the village contains many houses and Ko Htoon Ay's house was situated in the very middle of them and surrounded by them, and although it was one of the strongest, if not the most strongly built of them all, yet the wind destroyed only this particular one, and did not so much as disturb a straw from the thatched roofs of the others. Had it been a common wind, such as is produced by the seasons and the changes in the atmosphere, surely it would have blown down all the houses without distinction. But, passing strange though it be, it evinced signs of the nicest discrimination by venting its fury on the pollutor of Buddha's image. What could it be then, but a wind produced by the evil Karma of Ko Htoon Ay? We have here the principal doctrine of Buddhism illustrated by a striking example of very rare occurrence indeed, and for that very reason, the forty members of the Kulaputta-dhammakalyana Society lost no time in writing to the "Friend of Burma" so that the fact might be known far and wide over the land.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 15TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, Captain S. Barcham, arrived in harbour early on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 15th August. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM ADEN.

Hart Mr E H
Thomas Capt J
Cooper Paymaster W
Wallis Rosa J W
Gabb Mr E J
Elkington Dr and Mrs
Gartner Dr I N
Bond Dr B M
Mitchell Dr R
Forsyth Dr J P
Rankin Dr J W
Sharpe Mr W R
Bowack Miss
Sollard Mr G D
Summers Mr
Beg is Mr
Kight Mr
Scorgie Mr
Horseman Dr E A
Miller Dr J W
Singh Lieut Garahari
Kadam Mr
Ghatge Mr
Sawalchar Mr
Bodke Mr
Jeedane Mr
Samuel Mr C S
Gupta Mr S E
Jalop Mr
Hoosun Mr
Harris Mr L T
Jarris Mrs
Edwards Mr S M
Radwell Lt Col E H
Hand Mr H
Tinson Mr J
Norton Lt W H
Gregory Lieut R
Scott Lt Col W A A
Jack Mr J A
Masey Col H A
Moir Mr J E
Thomson Mr T
Down Mr J E
Evatt Lieut Col J T
Leslie Mr N
Willoughby Major M C
Sexton Lt S G
Haythrone Mr
Beadel Mr C J
Booth Capt and Mrs
Ramsden Mr W
Floss Sir C
Webber Mr N
Webber Mrs R O
Sing H H Maharajah Pertab
Sing H H Maharajah Dawat
Sing Rajah Oudi and friend
Hodgkinson Capt
Philpotts Capt L M
Chawan Mr R R
Duncan Mr F C
Robinson Mr G F
Chandra Mr S N
Berthaud Mr
Campbell Mr A
Scot Elliott Capt C R
Shitotry Sir Appaji
McNeil Mr J
Kohlapur H H Maharaja of
Kolaskir Mr M B
Trugshi Dr
Gaeige Mr P R
Gulins Mr R V
Gaekwad Mr K
Gaekwad Mr M
Ingle Mr D M
Tarakekar Mr M
Bharkar Mr D M
Rampini Hon Mr Justice
Scindia Maharaja
Johnstone Mr J W D
Rao Genl Kashi
Scindia Maj K Rao
Rao Maj Ganpat
Haksar Pandit
osborn Mr J
Bikanir Maharaja
Singh Maj Prithiraj
Singh Lieut Hara
Cooper Mr. R D
Singh Capt Jop
Singh Ranjit Kanwar
Singh Thakore Sadul
Singh Kanwar Bhairam
Singh Lieut Baktowar
Gabriel Mr E V
Melville Capt H G
Singh Rajah Bikram
Nicolson Dr
Crofts Col
Minchin Maj C F
Tagore H H Maharaja
Rai Bahadur Rai
Mookerjee Mr R N
Ganguly Mr N C
Moore Mr F C
Mookerjee Mr J G
Sellon Mr E M

CONSIGNMENTS of 26,500lbs. of jam and 60,000lbs. of condensed milk have been ordered from Home for the Boer prisoners in India for the next quarter.

THE CORONATION.

GORGEOUS PROCESSIONS.

IMPOSING SCENES.

Our London representative, for whom accommodation was provided in Westminister Abbey, send us the following graphic account of the brilliant function :—

The Coronation of their "double Majesties of England" in Westminster Abbey, in its pomp and circumstance of outward show, touched the highest height of earthly pride and praise—if one may without vain exultation or irreverence use such terms—of a great national solemnity which, in the letter and in spirit, was the formal reconsecration at the commencement of a new reign, and, as we all recognise, of a new dispensation of Providence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of all the Britains beyond seas, and of India.—The ceremony was, in a word, the devout rededication before all the world, of the forces, powers, majesty, honour and worship of the undivided British Empire to the service and glory of Almighty God.

Of the scenes presented outside the Abbey, I will here only say that nothing could have been more gratifying than the conduct of the dense extended masses of the people who in every direction thronged the labyrinth of streets, piercing the boundless wilderness of buildings, and opening on the lines of the procession between Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey. There was very little of the exuberant hilarity, and not a trace of the inebriety which disgraced the week after the relief of Mafeking, and the night following the news of the surrender of the Boer Generals to Lord Kitchener. Sober gratitude and devout gratification everywhere characterised the popular attitude. The appearance of the streets also was much improved by the wholesale stripping of them since the 26th and 27th of June of their really terrible "decorations" so called; some of the most hideous of these having been put up by the Clubs in Pall Mall. All the same, foreigners were deeply impressed not only by the infinity of the multitude who came out to view the going and returning processions, but by the measure of the wealth of London suggested by the universal prodigality, and general sumptuousness of the decoration.

The solemnity itself regarded as an ecclesiastical and state pageant was perfect. The various processions, as of the clergy of the Abbey, the Heralds, and Officers of the Orders of Knighthood, the bearers of the Standards of Ireland, Scotland, England and the United Kingdom, the Officers of the Royal Households, the Ministers of State, the Royal Princes and Princesses, and the Queen, and finally the King, passed up through the Nave into the transept at too long intervals; and the earlier processions were not quite carefully ordered; but the colouring of them although much broken up in consequence, steadily grew in richness and radiancy, until it culminated in the gorgeous chromatic outblaze of the King's Procession. As for the Procession of the Queen it came into the subdued light of the Abbey like an apparition out of Fairy-land. It was so brilliant and refined, and gracious in form and colour, and movement, that every eye was at once struck by it, and followed it so long as it could be kept in sight. You will receive an accurate enough impression of the form of the Procession from the illustration in the "Daily Graphic" of Wednesday last, but nothing can convey to you the distinction of its exquisite colouring and movement, and its transcendant charm. Her "beauteous majesty of Denmark' looked, in all sobriety of language, "angelically" lovely, and sweet beyond all that is sweet in those ideal fair women in whom every grace is linked with every virtue.

It is not necessary for me to say that the form and order of their Majesties' Coronation is of the deepest antiquarian interest as well as religious moment. The service followed on Saturday has been followed for more than a thousand years in the sacring of the English Kings. It is all most impressive and in parts was powerfully moving: as when after the anointing of the King, the Coronation Anthem is sung: and again when the Great Bible is presented to the King with these words: "We present you with this Book, the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is Wisdom. This is the Royal Law. These are the Lively Oracles of God." The scene presented during the enthronization of the King, and the Homage made to his Most Imperial Majesty was of unsurpassable stateliness and splendour; and, throughout, the music was nothing less than sublime. The Indian Princes, and other dignitaries, and representative visitors present were deeply struck by the singing of the hymns and anthem, and were filled with astonishment by the magnificence of the sacred vestments of the Archbishops, Bishops, Deans and Canons engaged in the service of the day. It recalled to my mind the effect produced on the envoys sent in the 10th century by Vladimir the Great to Constantinople by the chanting of the "Trisagion" in the church of St. Sophia. They went to Constantinople to examine and report upon the Christian religion—and they asked no further proof of its divine origin; and on their return to Russia recommended its adoption by their pagan countrymen. This is said to have been the actual origin of Christianity into Russia, and one could understand it while witnessing the closing rites of last Saturday.

Music gives the most spontaneous and readiest expression to devotional emotion; and all music, all melodious sounds, natural as well as artificial, in their final effect, arouse religious feeling. This is one of the secrets of the success of the propaganda, in sinks of human misery and despair like London. It sets the essential, undogmatic teachings of the Lord Christ to the folk-airs of the streets. And on Saturday when the music of the Coronation Anthem: "Zadok the Prophet anointed Solomon King" rose and fell, and rose again reverberating through the arched aisles of the Abbey in Mennonian modulations, what soul among the English there—and by English I mean all the English speaking "Sons of the Empire", but was now lifted up in exulting gratitude to Heaven, and again cast down to the dust of the earth, and torn by anxieties as to the true interpretation of the portents by which the United Kingdom has been beset for a score of years now, in its industries and commerce, and its conquests, and colonisation: and again lifted up by the full assurance of hope that, whatever troubles fomented of Continental rivalries, and hatred, and rancour, may, in the immediate future, be before

"..... this sceptred isle
This earth of Majesty."

the God of our Fathers will be with their children—their Shield and Defender unto the end. This is the vital lesson of the Coronation on Saturday last of "the double Majesties of England"—that we as a nation take serious stock of the empire, its energies, its forces, its responsibilities, and duties and each one of us individually of his own worth to the British Commonwealth; and this its true significance for all the world.

To come to particulars, the Coronets of the Peers and Peeresses, especially those of the former

coronets proper for each degree of the peerage are all facsimiles of each other; and all bald, mechanical reproductions of the "working drawings", and specimens of civil-engineering, and not of jewellery. What should have been done was to leave each peer to employ an artist of his own selection to prepare the "working drawings" of his coronet within the prescription of the Heralds' College, and a jeweller of his own to execute it. It would have made all the difference in the world; analagous to the difference there always is between the blazon of a man's "arms" as draughted by Heralds' College, and the same arms as reproduced by an artist from the Herald's draught. But in regard alike to the coronets of our peerage, and the Crowns of our later Kings and Queens, there is a gross solecism in the College of Heralds' own prescription of them. Crowns and coronets are properly speaking circlets; and worn simply as circlets they are most effective. They were sometimes worn round a helmet, or a cap of state; but in such cases were made very lightly, as if but subordinate decorations of the Cap of State. But in the later English Crowns and Coronets a formless Cap of State is rammed into a solid crown, and the result is necessarily a clumsy and overpowering head-dress, as comical on the average wearer's head as it is unsightly. The only true artistic crown in the whole of the procession on Saturday was the Queen's. The bullion tassel on the top of the Cap of State in the peers and peeresses's coronets is a blot on them from the artistic point of view;—a piece of impertinent and debasing frippery.

The Indian Princes and A.-D.-C.'s to the King, and the representative visitors from India made a very brave show, and added immensely to the picturesque character of the scene both in the choir, and the nave; while the Indian troopers in the processions going and returning between Buckingham Palace and the Abbey, roused the applause of the crowds who lined the streets to the highest enthusiasm. I suppose that for range of vision the occupants of the choir stalls were the best placed of all the visitors except perhaps the gentlemen and ladies of the Press who were in the north and south tuforium. Certainly the most honoured of all the guests were accommodated in the space between the nave and "the theatre", the scene of the actual coronation. Here were assembled illustrious visitors like Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the Duke and Duchess of Sparta and others nearly connected by marriage ties with our own Royal Family. In the same row as the brother of the German Emperor were Maharaja Sindhia, the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the popular Aga Khan. The latter, however, almost completely disguised in a flowing robe of a colour and a pattern very sober when compared with the gorgeous raiment worn by some of the distinguished persons near him. The Maharaja of Jeypore, the Maharaja of Idar (Sir Pertab Singh) and the Maharaja of Bikanir had corresponding seats in stalls on the opposite side of the choir. Scattered about in this portion of the abbey, I noticed Mr. Balfour and other statesmen of cabinet rank. Sir William and Lady Harcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith and Mr. Bryce sat together. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Seddon were in juxtaposition. Many wer puzzled to know what the Canadian Premier were wearing. The imposing garment was the robe of Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. The Grand Crosses of all the orders wore their mantles and very becoming they were, particularly those of the G. C. B's.

The ordeal of sitting in the Abbey from 7 a.m, until 3.30 and even 4.30 was a very terrible one for many. In one gallery the occupants were not allowed to move from their seats, and much misery was endured in consequence by some of them. But on the whole, the departments of the Office of Worke, the Police, the War Office, and the Lord Chamberlain are to be unstintingly congratulated for the arrangements of the day which worked with perfect smoothness "from start to finish", and the most cheering and heartening success.

If I were asked what I considered the most striking feature of the ceremony, I should say it was the magnificent appearance of the fair sex. The Queen's Procession as seen from the triforium as it passed through the choir was indescribably beautiful, the magnificent train of her Majesty borne by the Duchess of Buccleuch and eight pages adding much to the effect. Very fine too was the show made by the dozen attendent ladies each of whom wore a train almost as long and stately as that of her Majesty. Then there were the processions of the various Princesses and the splendid mantles of the peeresses. Altogether from a spectacular point of view the memorable gathering was a distinct triumph for the fair sex.

In the interesting and important communication addressed to the "Times" by "one of the Representatives from India" attention is called to the fact that ancient precedent is very closely followed at the Coronation. Otherwise one would have expected to see the Prime Minister in a slightly more prominent position even though his office is not officially known as part of the Constitution. I noticed Mr. Balfour particularly during what was one of the most interesting portions of the ceremony, namely the doing of homage. When high in his throne of State, King Edward exalted sat to receive the homage of the Archbishop, the Prince of Wales and others, a number of peers stood by the sides of and behind the throne. Those at the back formed three rows, and in the last row of all was Mr. Balfour, the only unrobed figure in the group. Some day when the ceremony is adapted to the altered conditions under which we live and an Indian Prince is allowed to assist in holding the canopy over the King, perhaps a place for the Prime Minister will be found at the Sovereign's right hand.

Just before the arrival of the King in the Abbey, the occupants of one of the galleries over the choir saw in the rather dim light—for the sun was hidden all day—a mysterious figure behind a pillar. The ghostly appearance of this object attracted attention. The first to notice it was a member of the Executive Committee. He could not at first make out what it was. The idea occurred to him that it might be a statue removed from its original place and put near the pillar for convenience. This gentleman spoke to a neighbour about it. The latter after gazing at the spot for a moment said "whatever it may be it is living; I saw it move"; presently the spectral looking figure advanced slowly and timidly with hands folded over its breast, apparently trying to escape observation. The member of the Executive Committee (from whose lips I heard the story) then began to be anxious. "Can it", he thought, "be somebody who is up to mischief." The idea of some foul deed flashed across his mind. Just as the tension was becoming unbearable, the mysterious creature emerged entirely from the semi-darkness and was observed to be a veiled lady belonging to the family of one of the Moslem visitors.

Perhaps the finest Coronation story I have come across is one from Devonshire of a clergyman's wife. When the Coronation was fixed for 26th June, she set a hen on 13 eggs to hatch out on that day. But when the day came round all the chicks were found dead in their shells. When the 9th instant was fixed for the adjourned Coronation, a hen was again set on 13 eggs to hatch out on that day, and sure enough punctually on Saturday morning last, 13 strong, buff Orpington "Coronation Chickens" walked in succession out of their 13 white marble palaces into the light of King Edward VIIth's own day. The clergyman adds: "The strange part of it all is that the non-success on June 26th is our only failure this year." Long live King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra!

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 15,

"THE tide has turned in favour of India" remarked to me a very important man when, the other day, I had the privilege of a few moments' conversation with him apropos of the universal desire in this country that we should bear the entire cost connected with the entertainment of our Indian guests. I could not help thinking [of the above observation when I saw in the gardens of Buckingham Palace the marked attention that was paid not only to the Indian Princes but also the Indian Representatives. Clearly throughout the Coronation season, if I may so call it, India has carried off the palm. I wish to say nothing disrespectful of our Colonial friends, but what have they to show compared to India? Certainly there is not, thank goodness, was the much advertised Canadian arch, but in the matter of entertainments what have they had equal to the reception at the India Office the Asiatic Society's Banquet, or Sir Patrick Playfair and Colonel Lumsden's Ball? And now they must admit that from the point of view of picturesqueness the review of the Colonial contingent in the Royal Garden was not in it with the review in the same place of the Indian contingent. Space will not permit me to attempt to give your readers any description of this very interesting ceremony—perhaps to the Indian contingent the most interesting of all the Coronation ceremonies—but I cannot fail to notice the cordial enjoyment his Majesty experienced in receiving his Indian soldiers "chez lui" as it were. There was an entire absence of stiffness about the proceeding from first to last, and I have never seen the King looking so happy and in such good spirits as he did on Wednesday afternoon. "If we go back to India without having seen the King-Emperor we shall be shamed before our brothers." Well, those who with great credit to themselves said this can tell their brethren that they have not only seen the King-Emperor but seen him exhibit that wonderful pluck for which he has always been celebrated and which has never been more strikingly exemplified than during his late illness. It was raining when the time came for his Majesty to make his speech to the "splendid contingent", as he described it, who had paraded before him. He might very well in the circumstances have spoken from the shelter of the shamiana, but instead of that he went out into the rain and spoke in the open air regardless of the wetting he received. Even after the ceremony was over he did not hurry back to the Palace but lingered for some time shaking hands with friends right and left.

Another illustration of the fact that the tide has turned in favour of India is shown by the manner in which the admirably conceived and felicitously expressed letter of the Indian Representatives to the Lord Mayor has been received. I may be permitted to make a few selections from the leading articles in the principal papers. The "Times" says:—"The presence of a large and representative contingent of Indian troops, of several important Indian princes, and of certain very influential representatives of cities and districts in India, has been an invaluable object lesson to the people of this country; and it is most gratifying to learn that the experience has been equally agreeable to our guests. Those who have seen the troops marching through London, as they did on Wednesday, or helping to keep the line on Coronation Day have been filled with admiration not only for their picturesqueness, but for their soldierlike bearing. Sikhs, Rajputs, Gurkhas, Bengal Lancers, that interesting body the Indian Volunteers—these and many other detachments suggested the cheering reflection that, given the loyalty of these men and their fellows, the Indian Empire need fear nothing. It is at once natural and rational to believe that that loyalty which has been steadily growing deeper and more intelligent during the last quarter of a century, will be strengthened by this memorable visit."

"These Indians", observes the "Standard", have shared the country's grief and anxiety to the full, and have rejoiced with equal elation when the clouds that overhung these Islands were dispersed. They have joined us in our celebrations on a footing of intimacy not always to be attained in the purely official world of India; and they leave English shores, we are glad to think, with a clearer perception of the truth that India is part of an Empire held together by something stronger than physical force."

The "Daily Telegraph" is "struck with the extraordinary identity of thought and sentiment between our Indian subjects and ourselves. We can no longer say that 'East is East and West is West—and never the same shall meet Till East and West together stand at God's great judgment seat.'" The "Telegraph" goes on to say:—"Maharaj Prodyot Kumar Tagore, representing the chief native family of Calcutta, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the acknowledged head of the Parsi community in Bombay, give their testimony, with their colleagues, to a system under which no man is debarred from rising to wealth or influence by the free use of the faculties and opportunities he possesses. If the Coronation had brought forth no evidence of the growth and power of the ruling genius of Britain but the address of the Indian delegates to the Lord Mayor, it would still have produced one of the most striking tributes ever paid to the Imperial idea of which the crowning of the King-Emperor was the supreme expression.' Similar sentiments are to be found in the comments of other equally influential journals.

I owe Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree an apology for suggesting last week that he withdrew his question to Mr. Balfour with reference to the

CORONATION EXPENSES.

I was misled by no answer having been published on the day the question was put. The answer appeared on Monday and as will be seen was of a very interesting character. Sir Mancherjee's question was as follows:—"To ask the First Lord of the Treasury, if he will state the number of guests invited to the Coronation from the Colonies, dependencies, and feudatory states, respectively, of the Empire, as well as the number of troops and other Military contingents drawn from those countries to assist in the functions connected with the Coronation. Whether the expenses of the residence and entertainment of all such guests and troops have been charged to their respective countries, as has been done in respect of those of India. Whether his attention has been drawn to the disapproval with which the idea of levying from the Indian Exchequer the expenses in connection with the guests and troops from that country is regarded both here and there: And, whether he proposes to have the said charges defrayed from the British Exchequer." The following is Mr. Balfour's written answer:—"I cannot state without further inquiry the exact number of guests invited to the Coronation from all portions of the Empire. I believe that the larger part, if not the whole, of the cost of their stay in this Country has been charged to Imperial Funds, and the Secretary of State for India is now in communication with the Treasury with the view of obtaining, so far as the different conditions prevailing in India will allow, similar treatment for our Indian guests."

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree is to be congratulated on the large amount of attention that the answer he has extracted from the Prime Minister has received and is receiving.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple gave a grand banquet on the 8th inst. to the Indian and Colonial Judges. Among those present were the two Lord Chancellors of England and Ireland, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Raymond West, Sir John Jardine, Mr. Justice Rampini, Sir D. Straight and Mr. James Jardine K.C. who responded for the Indian Bar. Seven Colonial Chief Justices and many Puisne's also were present. The reception was most kindly and hospitable, and cordial speeches were made by the Lord Chancellor and Lord George Hamilton.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE trustees under Mr. Rhodes's will have entrusted to Mr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., the task of preparing for their approval a scheme for giving effect to the provisions contained in the will directing the establishment of Colonial and American scholarships.

Commenting on this announcement, the "Times" says:—The trustees have been singularly fortunate in securing the services of a man peculiarly fitted for the task of preparing a scheme for their approval. It is a task which requires other qualifications than those of mere scholarship. These Mr. G. R. Parkin amply possesses for he is the principal for the foremost public school in the Dominion, the Upper Canada College of Toronto, which he has brought to a high standard of efficiency. But above all he is imbued with the same lofty ideals in their purest form which prompted Mr. Rhodes to devise a large part of his great fortune to the promotion not only of the unity of the Empire but to the consolidation of friendship between all English-speaking peoples by binding together future generations of young men in the powerful ties of a common education. In Mr. Parkin the trustees have secured a man who will be in sympathy with the Universityland college authorities as well as with the generous ideals of the great testator.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer." for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

RETURN OF THE INDIAN PRINCES FROM ENGLAND.

RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

THE P. and O. s.s. Persia, which arrived with the English mails and passengers in Bombay early on Saturday morning, brought back to this country the native princes and chiefs who had gone to England to attend the Coronation of the King-Emperor. Ballard Pier, where they landed from the Persia, was the scene of much hubbub and excitement, as those connected with the princes were early at the bunder with a view to accord them a fitting reception. A portion of the vacant space in front of the passengers, pavilion was specially decorated for the occasion with bunting and festoons of evergreens and palm-leaves, and chairs had been arranged on a carpetted ground for the accommodation of the people who were expected to be present. The princes who returned to Bombay were the Maharaja Scindhia, and the Maharajas of Kolhapur, Idar, and Bikanir. A large number of persons who had come down as deputations from those places, attended at the bunder from 6 a. m. with a view to present addresses of welcome to their respective chiefs The deputations consisted of Hindu as well as Mahomedan gentlemen. After the landing of passengers for the Calcutta express, two launches of the Royal Indian Marine were sent to the Persia to bring the chiefs ashore, among them being also the Maharaja Kumar Tagore of Bengal, and Maharaja Sir Dowlut Singh.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA SCINDHIA.

A deputation consisting of Raja Raghunath Rao Dinker, Tatia Sahab Kashewalla, and Mr. Mikundrao, assistant private secretary, etc., went to the Persia as a deputation to welcome the Maharaja Scindhia. At 6-30 a. m., His Highness entered one of the steam launches, the other chiefs following him in the second launch. As they landed at 7 a. m., salutes were fired from the land battery, and a rush was made for the bunder head. Scindhia was the first land, being accompanied by General Kashi Rao, commanding Gwalior Imperial service troops, Major Krishnarao Scindhia, Major Ganpatrao, Sirdar Appa Saneb, Sir C. Filose, Jaghirdhar of Donga, Sirdar Baloo Saaneb Scindhia, Raja Raganathrao, Colonel Croft, C.I.E., Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Director of Public Instruction, Mr. D. R. Mullock, etc. His Highness was accorded a warm welcome by the deputation from Gwalior and a large number of the subjects of His Hishness residing in Bombay. The members of the deputation introduced Kamaria Ismailnoy Kasam and Mr. Joomabhoy Jan Mahomed, who garlanded and presented him with bouquets of flowers. Many other floral offerings were made and accepted. The party then proceeded to the pavilion where a large number of representative citizens had assembled. Among those present were:—Mr. Virchand Dipchand, C. I. E., Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Nagarseth Khimchand Motichand Messrs. Manekchand Kapurchand, Premchad Roychand, Fakirchand Premchand, Jivanlal Panalal, Chunilal Panalal, Amarchand P. Parma, Lukhmichand Manekchand, Askaran Ghengar, Godemal Gumamal and several others.

The Nagarseth read the following address:—

May it please Your Highness.—We the undersigned on behalf of the Swetambari Jains most humbly and respectfully beg to welcome Your Highness back to these shores, feeling sure that the example set by Your Highness and other Indian Princes and Chiefs who crossed the Kala Pani and visited England in connection with the auspicious occasion of the Coronation, will serve to dispel the prejudices against foreign travelling prevailing amongst the Indians generally. It is with feelings of greatest satisfaction that we have read of the cordial reception accorded to Your Highness and other brother potentates by His Majesty the King-Emperor and other members of the Royal Family, and the brilliant hospitality extended by the public of England generally, during your brief sojourn. While on the other hand you have backward in the warm expression of your loyalty of your attachment to the Throne of your graceful tribute to the memory of good Queen Victoria, and your handsome contribution to the King's Hospital Fund as a tangible proof of your humanity towards the relief of the sufferings of your fellow beings. Your Highness's noble conception of duty, your solicitude to promote the welfare and contentmen of the people over whose destinies Your Highness has been called upon to rule, and your desire to ameliorate their condition, are all well-known to us, and we are confident that your recent contact with the more material and advanced civilization of the West, and your visits to the chief centres of English arts and industries, will enable Your Highness to widen the sphere of your activity and usefulness for the greater progress of your subjects. Though living in Bombay we all view with pride and pleasure the many beneficient acts of Your Highness's administration. Though not ourselves under Your Highness's direct rule, we have friends, relations and co-religionists who reside in Your Highness's territories and enjoy the benefits of your Highness's generous rule. Again some of our principal places of worship and pilgrimage are situated in your Highness's dominions which add to our interest in Your Government, but which we sincerely trust are allowed the full retention of the privileges that have appertained to them. In conclusion we once more heartily welcome you back to your Native Land and pray to God that your Highness may long be spared to rule over your subjects for their greater prosperity and contentment and that the happy relations subsisting between Your Highness and the paramount Power may lead to the greater glory and honour of both.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia, who was attired in plain European costume, but had put on his coloured "puggree" which distinctly marked his nationality, replied to the address in the Urdu language. He thanked in the first place the assembly for according him such a kind and affectionate welcome, and expressed his delight at having returned to the country where he had left his best friends and associates, and his subjects whom he longed to see after his brief sojourn in Europe. He need hardly say that he had a good time of it in England, where the great Coronation Day passed off with such conspicuous success. It was not only a pleasure but a privilege, of which he would for ever be proud that he had seen and met the King Emperor, who had accorded the Indian chiefs a kindly reception, which would never fade from their memory. He took it that the kindly reception given to him in Bombay was but an indication of their loyalty and fealty to the King-Emperor, who gave the Indian chiefs as handsome and magnificent a treatment as they ever could desire. (Loud applause).

The party then left the pavilion, and a formal reception was held in the shed outside, where the proprietor of a native paper presented the Maharaja with another address, which was placed in a silver casket, and a nuzzer of five guineas.

His Highness, accompanied by Sirdar Mr Abdul Ali, drove in a carriage and pair provided by members of H.H. the Aga Khan's family to the Esplanade Hotel. It may be added that the splendour of the reception of the native princes would have been all the greater but for the inclement state of the weather.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur was the next to arrive in another launch belonging to the Roya Indian Marine and he was received at the Pier lead by a deputation from his State consisting of Mr. Sirgaookar, Mr. Jadavrao, Mr. Vicharez, the Chief of Kagal, (Junior) Shrivant Sirdar Bapt Saheb Sulesbkar, Inchalkaranji, Mahisalkar, Tpaddne and Mr. Sahardekar. The Maharaja was accompanied by his brother, Peeraj Rao Ghage, the Chief of Kagal, Mr. R. V. Sabusis, the Diwan of Kolhapur, Mr. K. Gaikwad, Private Secretary to the Maharaja, Messrs. M. Gaikwad, D. M Tagle, N. Bhosle, and Doctor V. S. Tengshe and Shorker of the Maharaja's staff, and Mr. J. McNeil, Political Agent. The Maharaja who was attired in his native dress was offered a hearty welcome by the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and a large number of Mahrattas residing in Bombay, many of whom presented him with bouquets of flowers, His Highness, accompanied by his staff, drove to the Ratnagur Palace where he temporarily put up. Later in the morning, he was presented with two addresses, one by the Jains and the other by the Mahrattas of Bombay. The latter, in their address, thanked the Maharaja for having recently issued an order in his state that fifty per cent of the high official posts, which had hitherto been monopolised by the Brahmins, would be given to deserving members of the backward classes of the Mhratta community.

The Maharaja having briefly replied to the addresses, pan and rose-water were distribued and the assembly dispersed.

MAHARAJA PERTABSING.

Maharajah Pertabsing was the next to arive at the Pier Head, where he was received by a deputation from Idar, consisting of Kumar Devsankar, Shrimant Balasahab, and Messrs. Girja Sunkar Amtharam, Venilal Tuljaram and others. Thakore Bakhtavarasing and Thakore Shivnathsing and Sirdar Gumansing were sent to Bombay by the Maharajah of Jodhpore to receive Mahrajah Pertabsing in Bombay on his behalf. His Hihness was presented with an address by the proprietor of a native paper. A Bania gentleman recited some Sankrit "shlokes" composed in honur of the occasion. Mr. Amarchand P. Pirmar aving pronounced benedictions on the Maharaja, the latter drove away in a carriage and four to the bungalow of Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahd at Bellasis Road.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BIKANIR.

The Maharaja of Bikanir, who was accomanied by Major Beauchamp, was received by a deputation from his State at the Pier. The deputation cosisted of Thakore Harising, Thakore Girdharsing, Maharajah Bharising, Raj, Bahadur Kustamand. Major Prithwinusing, Captain Gopesing and Iuvar Sardulsing. The Maharaja was accorded a cordial reception by the assembly, some of whom garlanded him and cheered him as he left the Pier shed.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

The railway officials at the Victoria Terminus had an extraordinarily busy time from morning till the afternoon on Saturday, for, besides arranging for the departures of the Indian princes, who had arrived in Bombay that morning by the mail steamer, the railway authorities had to run a number of extra trains. In addition to the large number of passengers preparing to leave by the different trains, a large concourse of spectators assembled to witness the departures of the Native Princes, and the station for some hours presented a scene of bustle and excitement. Tne extra trains started were: the Calcutta express at 10 a. m. followed by the two race specials for Poona, a special train for H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior and the Poona mail train, which was run in two parts, owing to the traffic being heavy.

His Highness the Maharaja Major-General Sir Pertab Singh of Idar, left for Poona by one of the race specials at 11 oclock. His Highness has proceeded on a visit to H. E. the Governor. The departure was private.

H. H. Madho Rao Scindia, Maharaja of Gwalior, next left for Gwalior by a special train. His Highness was accompanied by Colonel Croft, Medical Officer, Mr. Johnston, Director of Public Instruction, Gwalior State, Sir C. Filose, Military Secretary, General Kasirao Survey, Commanding the Imperial Service Troops, Gwalior; Major Krishna Rao Scindia, Major Gunpatrao Mane, Mr. D. R. Malajee, Mr. K. R. Chavan, Professor K. N. Haksar and Captain Uifatsing. The special consisted of one first class, one second class, and one third class carriage, one brake van and one luggage wagon. The arrangements regarding the special were carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. Richards, Acting Agent G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Mulhead, General Traffic Manager, both of whom were present on the platform until the train steamed out of the station. A large number of native gentlemen assembled on the platform, by whom the Maharaja was profusely garlanded. Amongst those present were Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Akbar Ali, Mr. Virchund Deepchund C. I. E., Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Resaldar Major Saidula Khan, late A.-D.-C. to the Governor; Mr. Kamadia Ismael and others. The special train will halt at Deolali to take up the Maharani, the mother of his Highness, and his sister, who were awaiting his return there and will accompany the Maharaja to Gwalior, where they are expected to arrive this morning.

At 2 o'clock H. H. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Kolhapore, accompained by his suite, left the station by the first part of the Poona mail train for Poona en route to his capital. He was met at the station by a large number of Hindu gentlemen, by whom he was decorated with flower wreaths and presented with bouquets. The departure was private.

The Maharaja of Bikanir left for his territories from the Churon Gate station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway by the Ahmedabad Mail train at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. A large number of shroffs hailing from his Highness's dominions and other Marwari subjects had assembled at the station to wish him a safe return to his capital. He was presented with many garlands and bouquets of flowers which he accepted as tokens of good will. The Maharaja was accompanied by Major Winshin, Political Agent, his Private Secretary, Mr. R. D. Cooper, and some of his Sirdars. There was much excitement at the station in connection with the Maharaja's departure.

THE DELHI DURBAR CAMP.

FROM the excellent official map of the Delhi Coronation Durbar Camp, which has lately been drawn, it is seen that the camps of the Native Chiefs are now fixed in detail, in the space on the south of the Grand Trunk Road already indicated. Kashmir has been placed between the Punjab Chiefs and the Delhi-Umballa Kalka Railway. The road which joins the Grand Trunk Road with the Western Jumna Canal on which the Punjab Chiefs are situated is called Lawrence Road, and on its east side are the Chiefs of the North-West Frontier, Baluchistan and the Punjab Durbaries. After Lawrence Road crosses the Western Jumna Canal it goes eastwards along the southern bank and on its south side are placed the Burma, Assam, Madras and Bengal Chiefs and the camps also of Berar, Mysore, Baroda and the Central Provinces. The roads leave the line of the canal where the latter bends northwards and goes straight on to the Rohtak Road. In the angle so formed the Hyderabad is to be placed. As we pointed out there are large stretches of good camping ground to spare all round this part, and it is likely that the Chiefs of the United Provinces and the Oudh Talukdars will be transferred to this direction from their present very remote situation to the south of the City.

Another recent addition to the plan of the camp is the proposed lines of light railway. The main line runs from the Delhi-Umballa Kalka Railway, at a point a little further west than where it is crossed by the above-mentioned Lawrence Road. The junction is called Azadpur Junction. From there the line follows the route marked "proposed railway siding" in the map, across the Grand Trunk Road and along the north side of Alipur Road to the Central Camp Station just to the south of the Central Supply Depot. After going along a little farther in this direction, it crosses Alipur Road and goes along Durbar Road for a short distance in a southerly direction. It then goes eastwards, crossing the Majufgarh Canal. This brings it within a convenient distance of the Viceroy's Camp and then it turns north again till it meets the Alipur Road along which it runs until it crosses the Ridge. It then runs south along the Delhi side of the Ridge and sweeping round comes to an end just outside the City wall between the Kashmir and the Mori gates. It thus runs right through the centre of that part of the camp which lies to the north of the Grand Trunk Road and gives access to the Delhi-Umballa Kalka Railway on one side and the City on the other. Besides this main line there is an important branch which leaves it near the Central Station and after running along the western side of the military camps, bifurcates, one branch running up to a spot not far from the Durbar Amphitheatre and the other to the Review Ground. Another branch line runs from the main line at a point west of the Najufgarh Canal to the polo grounds.

One notices that the various new roads have been called after the Viceroys of India. Thus, for instance, the important new road running alongside the Najufgarh Canal has been called Curzon Road. Other roads which will no doubt awaken mingled memories in the minds of wayfarers are the Ripon Road, the Lansdowne Road and the Roberts Road in the Central Camp. The road which was styled the Malikpur Road when the map was printed is now Princes Road, and there is, of course, a King's Road. One notices also that the camp for veterans is to be situated close to that of the Imperial Cadet Corps on the east side of the Ridge. The General Hospital for British troops is to be in the Fort, while the hospital to the north of the Central camp is to be devoted to Native troops. The military segregation camp is right away to the north of the amphitheatre and the civil segregation camp will be south of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	6	3	98
Same date last year	13	3	18

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malaburni	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	5	6	93
Total plague deaths to date	119,636	99,233	
Same date last year	38	40	133

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

THE Coronation of King Edward VII. and his Consort, Queen Alexandra, took place on Saturday in Westminster Abbey; and the great historic ceremony, which has absorbed the attention not only of his Majesty's subjects throughout his wide dominions, but of the whole civilized world, passed off most happily and successfully. The weather, which had been capricious, and too often inclement, during the preceding week, was so far propitious that, though the sky was grey and the clouds occasionally threatening, scarcely a drop of rain fell until the King and Queen had returned to Buckingham Palace.

Soon after 8 o'clock in the morning, the whole route was lined with eager spectators, while the numerous stands, balconies, windows, and other coigns of vantage were fully occupied. It was a few minutes after 10 o'clock when the first of the three processions, composed of carriages conveying many members of the Royal Family and the Royal visitors, emerged from the gateway of the Palace and drove down the Mall. The Prince of Wales's procession, starting from Marlborough House, followed it towards the Abbey. Half an hour later the King and Queen left the Palace in their State coach, which took its place in the Royal procession, the other portions of which had already been marshalled on the Mall, and the stately cavalcade proceeded on its way to the Abbey amid continuous cheering. The whole cortege was preceded and followed by cavalry escorts.

Within the Abbey there had assembled a congregation of several thousand persons, who occupied every inch of available space—peers and peeresses in the robes of their ranks; members of the House of Commons in Court dress or uniform with their wives, daughters or sisters; distinguished foreign visitors, the members of the Diplomatic Body, Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Judges, Civil servants, municipal representatives and other officials. Soon after 10 o'clock a service for the dedication of the Regalia took place in Henry VII.'s Chapel. Then the procession of Bishops and of the Westminster clergy moved down the nave to await the arrival of the King. Presently the Princesses of the Blood and other Royal visitors entered and took their places; and at last a tremendous roar of cheering announced the arrival of the King and Queen. Very shortly afterwards the Coronation Procession entered the nave and proceeded to the right of the dais. His Majesty having taken his seat on his Throne, the Archbishop of Canterbury presented him to the assemblage, inviting all present to do homage to their undoubted King; and there was a loud response of "God save King Edward." The Order of the Communion Service having been proceeded with, the Archbishop of Canterbury administered the Coronation Oath, which his Majesty took in a very clear and audible voice. The ceremonies of Anointing, Presenting with the Spurs and Sword, Oblation of the Sword, Investment with the Orb, Cross, and Ring, and Presentation of the Sceptres were duly proceeded with, and then followed the solemn Crowning, amid acclamations from the congregation and the firing of salutes at the Tower and in Hyde Park. The presentation of the Holy Bible next took place; the Benediction was pronounced; and the King was formally enthroned by the Archbishops and Bishops on St. Edward's Chair. Homage was then performed by the Church dignitaries, the Prince of Wales for the Princes of the blood, and the senior member of each order of the peerage on behalf of his order. There was a great outburst of music from drums and trumpets, and with cries from the congregation of "God save King Edward" the King's Coronation was ended. The ceremony of anointing and crowing Queen Alexandra, performed by the Archbishop of York, followed, and her Majesty took her place on her Throne on the dais. Their Majesties next descended from their Thrones, removed their Crowns, and partook of the Holy Communion on the steps of the Altar, and with this solemn rite the ceremony of the Coronation was concluded.

The King and Queen, wearing their Crowns, left the Abbey on their return journey to Buckingham Palace shortly after 2 p.m., and the procession passed by way of Parliament-street, Whitehall, Trafalgar-square, Pallmall, St. James's-street, Piccadilly, and Constitution-hill, reaching Buckingham Palace at 3 p.m. The returning procession was greeted all along the route with the utmost enthusiasm by the crowds that had waited many hours to welcome it.

After their Majesties had arrived at the Palace a great crowd assembled in front of it and cheered vehemently, and their enthusiasm was naturally intensified when the King and Queen appeared on the balcony to acknowledge this loyal demonstration. Thereafter the throngs of people, whose temper and behaviour had been admirable throughout the day, quietly melted away. But in the evening the principal thoroughfares of the City and the West-end were more densely packed than ever with sight seers eager to enjoy the illuminations, which were on a very extensive scale.

In all parts of the Kingdom there were Coronation celebrations on Saturday, generally taking the form of decorations, illuminations, firework displays, and festive gatherings. The occasion was also enthusiastically celebrated in the Colonies, in India, and by the British populations in foreign capitals and other towns; and cordial references were made in the Press of the Continent and of the United States.

The King has offered Osborne House as a gift to the nation. In a letter to Mr. Balfour his Majesty, after referring to the fact that Osborne under the will of the late Queen is his private estate, explains that for various reasons he feels that he will be unable to make adequate use of the house as a Royal residence, and accordingly he has determined to offer the property in the Isle of Wight as a gift to the nation. As Osborne is sacred to the memory of the late Queen, it is the King's wish that, with the exception of those apartments which were in the personal occupation of her Majesty, his people should always have access to the house. He hopes that it may be converted into a convalescent home for officers of the Navy and Army. If, in order to give full legal effect to the King's wishes, it is found that an application to Parliament is requisite, his Majesty trusts that Mr. Balfour will see that the necessary steps are taken.

The King on Tuesday held an investiture parade of the Colonial troops now in this country in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The troops were assembled on the open lawn in front of the Palace terrace. The King, who appeared on the lawn just before 4 o'clock, looked extremely well. After presenting the Victoria Cross to Sergeant Lawrence of the 17th Lancers, his Majesty seated himself, and the whole force, officers and men, filed past him, each receiving a Coronation medal from the hand of the Prince of Wales as he passed. The parade lasted over an hour, and at its close the men gave the Royal salute, and the King addressed them saying that it had afforded him great pleasure to see them there that day, and to have the opportunity of expressing his high appreciation of their patriotism, and of the way in which they had distinguished themselves in South Africa. The services they had rendered would never be forgotten by him, and would, he was sure, cement more firmly than ever the union of our distant colonies with the other parts of the Empire. He wished them a safe and pleasant return to their homes. After the troops had given three hearty cheers, they marched past in columns of fours, and the ceremony concluded.

On Wednesday the King reviewed the Indian troops.

Ireland.—A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party was held on Saturday noon in the City-hall, Dublin.—Lord Cadogan took his departure from Ireland on Tuesday.

Parliament.—Parliament adjourned on the eve of the Coronation last week until October.

THE EMPIRE.

The Colonial Conference held its tenth and concluding meeting at the Colonial Office on Monday, Mr. Chamberlain presiding. Resolutions were adopted on the subject of the commercial relations of the Empire, and in favour of the establishment of the metric system of weights and measures throughout the Empire. The conference concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Chamberlain. The proceedings will not be published, but a Parliamentary paper containing the resolutions adopted will shortly be issued.

South Africa.—The Transvaal Political Association has decided to convene a public meeting for the purpose of formally inaugurating the association. A circular has been issued appealing for the co-operation of all his Majesty's white subjects in forming a representative association capable of giving fully formulated expression to public opinion with regard to the affairs of the State. In Natal

THE CROWNED SOVEREIGN.

TWO PATHETIC ABBEY INCIDENTS.

THE KING "PERFECTLY WELL."

A BUSY DAY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THAT the King suffered no ill effects from the necessary fatiguing ceremonies in which he took a part on Saturday is, happily certain. His Majesty's doctors issued a bulletin which is to be their last. It announced that his Majesty is perfectly well and that his condition is satisfactory.

"Buckingham Palace, Sunday.

"His Majesty bore the strain of the Coronation ceremony fortnight well and experienced but little fatigue.

"The King has had a good night's rest and his general condition is in every way satisfactory. No further bulletin will be issued".

(Signed) FREDK. TREVES.
P. LAKING.

FATHER AND SON.

One of the most touching incidents in the never-to-be-forgotten scene in the Abbey was the meeting of the King and his son. After reading the declaration of loyalty, in which he promised to become his Majesty's liegeman of life and limb, "and of earthly worship and faith and truth I will bear unto you to live and die against all manner of folks. So help me God," the Prince of Wales kissed the King on his left cheek, and rose as if to retire. But the tender affection of a father predominated over the formality of a Sovereign, and throwing his arms around his son's neck is Majesty embraced him most warmly, whispering words of love and kindness—words which brought the tears to the Prince's eyes, as to those of many others, and caused him in gratitude to grasp his father's hand and stoop to kiss it. It was a beautiful and an affecting touch of nature which kindled the whole Abbey into a flame of common kinship and made it, for the moment, forget the glorious monarch in the goodly man.

THE AGED ARCHBISHOP'S FAINTNESS.

The graciousness of his Majesty was also manifested in the case of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He, temple was evidently ill, and it was apparent to all that the venerable Primate found it a difficult and painful task to kneel in order to make the oath of fidelity. And if it was painful for the Archbishop to kneel, it was even more difficult for him to rise. The King who took before an indulgent smile of sympathy, endeavoured to raise him, and with help the Archbishop once more stood upon his feet. Bending forward he kissed the King on the left cheek, whereupon his Majesty held his hand in a firm grasp. The Primate put the hand to the Royal hand and the King returned the salute. with an impulse that spoke sorrow and sympathy

FABULOUS WEALTH REPRESENTED AT THE ABBEY.

The value of the actual contents of Westminster Abbey during the ceremony is perhaps such as no human brain could estimate. Apart from the regalia, the worth of one single diadem in the Queen's Crown is computed to be £100,000. The solid gold plate belonging to the Abbey and the Chapels Royal if melted down would buy several warships. An increased value is added by history, each piece having been the property of some English Sovereign.

HOW THEIR MAJESTIES SPENT SUNDAY.

An impressive thanksgiving service took place at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. The King and Queen attended, and Princess Victoria, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, the Crown Princes of Denmark, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, General Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., Lord Suffield, and Captain the Hon. Seymour Fortescue were also present. Members of the Government, officers of the Household, State officials, and a few privileged persons filled up the body of the chapel. The Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, precentor of Westminster Abbey (priest in waiting), and Dr. Edgar Sheppard, the sub-dean, officiated. There was no sermon. A service was also held at the chapel at Marlborough House. The Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal officiated, and there were present: The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Edward (attended by Viscount Crichton and Lady Eva Dugdale), Princess Christian (attended by Miss Emily Loch), and Major Wray), Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Crown Princess of Roumania with her ladies-in-waiting.

A PRETTY INCIDENT.

As the King's carriage was driving away from the chapel, a pretty incident occurred. Little Prince Edward of York and his brother were standing from Marlborough House at the time, sheltering from the rain under a large umbrella held by one of the Royal servants. Her Majesty, catching sight of her grandchildren, stopped the carriage, and leaning out of the window beckoned to them. Both boys were lifted up to the window and kissed their grandmother's hand and face. Hastening to the other side, where the King sat, Prince Eddy and his brother were embraced by their grandfather, the spectators meanwhile warmly applauding.

At luncheon the King and Queen had as their guests their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Arthur, and the Princesses Margaret and Victoria Patricia of Connaught, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch and Countess Torby.

During the afternoon his Majesty received in audience Count Gleichen, Lord Augustus Loftus, Lord Redesdale, Sir Francis Lascelles, and Sir Ernest Cassel, and in the evening the dinner party at Buckingham Palace was attended by all the members of the Royal family and foreign Royalties.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

A special service of thanksgiving was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday. A large number of persons and a strong force of police were gathered in the courtyard when the doors opened at ten o'clock, and the joy bells pealed forth from the tower. Many were also in waiting at the north and south transept entrances, and the great building was soon filled.

The Duchess of Fife, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and her children, and the Duchess of Albany were present. The congregation also included the German and United States Ambassadors, King Lewanika, Ras Makonnen, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Lord Tadmr, Lady Marjorie Gordon, the Bishop of Truro, the Bishop of Bristol and the Lord Mayor.

The Bishop of London, in the course of his sermon said there was one predominant feeling animating the whole nation that day—the feeling of intense relief. It was almost as though they could hear a deep sigh from every part of their mighty Empire—"The King is crowned". All evil omens and gloomy prophecies had fled away like bats before the sunlight, and King and Queen had been crowned together for as they hoped, a long life of happy service for the nation they love so well. The King and Queen by their cool courage under the great trial they had borne so well had won the personal admiration and affection of all. In his touching message to his people on the eve of his Coronation the King did not hide the fact—he had been in danger of his life, and within but a short time of the crowning moment of that life; yet through all he displayed a quiet courage and confidence that had drawn his people more and more towards him, and they now rejoiced with a common joy.

Thanksgiving services were also held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, which had a distinguished congregation, including Viscount Midleton, Lord and Lady Portsmouth, Lord Alwyne Compton, the Speaker, Mr. Ritchie, and several other members of Parliament; St. Saviour's Southwark; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Brompton Oratory, and many other churches.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL
F. N. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st September 1902.

1. Colonel C. B. Mayne's next lecture on Field Fortifications and Defence of Posts, &c, will take place on Tuesday next the 2nd September 1902, at 6 p.m., at the Town Hall. The Commanding Officer hopes that the attendance of members will be as numerous as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B.V.R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. R. LESLIE
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st September 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, and Morris Tube practice at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters, to-morrow (Tuesday) and (Thursday) the 4th instant, at 5-45 p.m.

2. Attention of members are drawn to the notice on the Notice Board at the Head-quarters and Club re the Delhi Durbar.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

THE nomination of Cardinal Gotti as Prefect of the Propaganda in succession to the late Cardinal Ledochowski seems to have proved somewhat of a surprise to ecclesiastical circle of Rome. It was generally understood that Cardinal Vannutelli would be the prelate appointed. Cardinal Gotti, who for some time, has been looked upon as the strongest candidate for the Papal See, is sixty-eight years of age, and General of the Order of Carmelites. A successful mission in Brazil secured the purple for him, and he subsequently distinguished himself as the Prefect of the Congregation of Bishops. He is a very able man, and, although somewhat ascetic, the personification of kindliness and justice. He has the reputation of being friendly towards France.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, from Aug. 9 to Aug. 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major O'B S F Shore, D S O, 18th B Lancers.
Lieut W G K Green, 2nd Bo Lancers.
Lieu-Col W E Bunbury, 28th P I.
Capt A D Browne, 6th P I.
Lieut A G Lind, 5th P I.
Lieut T Timbrell, 29th Burma Inf.
Major J Henezan, 10th Gourkha Rifles.
Major H Bonham-Carter R E.
Capt G H Boisragon, V C, 5th Goorkha Rifles.
Capt C B Winter, I S C.
Capt M M Hemming, R E.
Lieut W Borett, R E.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt L H G Hanmer, 1st, P Cav.
Lieut.-Col E H Fenn, C I E, R A M C.
Major G B Hodson, Guide Corps.
Major W R Morton, R E.
Major H L Castance, I S C.
Capt A H Battye, 2nd batt 4th Goorka Rifles.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. W W Bean, 5th B Cav., till April 14 1903
Lieut A C Ellis, 20th, Bo I 2 mo
Lieut P L S Clarke, 30th P I, 14 days.
Lieut P H Keen, 2nd P I, 4 mo
Lieut De L W Passy, 25th P I, 3 mo
Lieut Col 15th Penn, C I E, R A M C, 7 days
Lieut Col H P Esmonde White, I M S, 3 mo
Major A B Mayne, 2nd Central India Horse 3 mo
Lieut J J Robb, I M S, 3 mo

From Aug. 12 to Aug. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H Bonham-Carter, R E, B.
Dr T Bloch, B.
Mr G Macartney, B.
Mr A B Wollaston, B.
Mr A C R Jhon, Bo.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt. R Heard, I.M.S., B., 6 mo. furl.
Sergt. T. Boyles, B., 1 mo. furl.
Mr. L. H. Turner, B. Cov., 1 mo. extraordinary leave.
Mr. P. U. Allen, B. Cov., 6 mo., furl.
Mr. L. G. Evans, B. Cav., furl. to Jan. 30, 1903.
Mr. C. P. Beachcroft, B. Cov., Lyear's furl.
Mr. P. R. Rice, B., 3 mo. M.C., fu continuation of priv. leave.
Mr. C. B. Barrie, B., furl to Jan. 11, 1903.
Mr. C. H. Townsend, B., 2 weeks' extraordinary leave.
Mr. K. H. Steven. B., furl. to April 1, 1903.
Mr. B. P. Wakley, B., 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. F. E. Kanthack, B., 1 mo. M.C.
Mr. L. G. Smith, B., 6 mo. M.C.
Mr. W. Home, B., 1 mo. extraordinary leave.
Mr. H. M. Parish, B., mo., furl.
Mr. T. E. D. Innes, B. special leave commuted to furl. on M.C. and extended 5 mo.
Mr. L. N. Szczepanski, B, C mo, M.C.
Mr. W. Sullivan, B., 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. J. Grundy, 2 mo. M.C
Mr R. M. Williamson, B., 5 days' furl.
Mr. J. P. Davidson, M., 6 weeks' furl.
Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Bo, Cov., 3 mo. special l ave in continuation of priv. leave.
Mr. L. J. Mountford, Bo, Cov., 3 mo. M.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col R H Whitewell, I M S, B.
Major J I T Jones, I M S, B.
Capt A Mant, B.
Capt A A Howell, B.
Capt T C Plowder, B.
Assist Surg A Williams, B.
Sergt T Boltes, B.
Mr M. W Fenton, B Cov.
Mr L G Kershaw, B Cov.
Mr A W Cock, B Cov.
Mr L G Evans, B Cov.
Mr A Anderson, CIE, B Cov.
Mr A P Charles, B Cov.
Mr W. H. Clifford, B.
Mr J F Ring, B.
Mr E G Hill, B.
Mr A D Ashdown, B.
Mr A Clark, B.
Mr H W Dover, B.
Mr H M R Hopkins, B.
Mr P E Paxton, B.
Mr C F Knyvett, B.
Mr F D Gordon, B.
Mr. W S Davis, B.
Mr S Preston, B.
Mr S J K Chase, B
Mr R M Williams, B.
Mr G H B Jackson, M.
Mr T A Hindmarsh, M.
Mr D L McCorrison, M.
Mr C H A Hill, B Cov.
Mr R A L Moore, B Cov.
Mr J W F Muir Mackenzie, Bo.
Mr J H Roberts, Bo.

THE GLOBE DIRECTORS

MORE PETITIONS FAVOURING PROSECUTION.

SINISTER RUMOURS IN THE CITY.

ONE of those most active in demanding the prosecution of the men responsible for the position of affairs with regard to the London and Globe Corporation is Mr. John Flower, who is a member of the three committees formed in connection with the London and Globe, the British America Corporation, and the Standard Exploration Company, all of which are in liquidation. In an interview our representative had with him Mr. Flower said the demand for a prosecution was made in the interests of public morality, and in vindication of commercial honesty. "The capital that was originally subscribed for the Globe," he explained, "was paid over to a number of holders of the deferred shares in the two companies out of which the Globe was formed. We believe that the amount paid to a single shareholder in the right of his holding of deferred shares was £610,000. Within three months of the Globe starting business with £2,000,000 they had only some £35. The question is put as to where the money has gone. People might just as well inquire what becomes of a cargo of sugar when it sinks to the bottom of the sea. In this particular case, the sugar was not all on board. A great deal of the cargo was empty hogsheads. In nearly every case of companies floated on the Globe, the cash capital was absorbed by the present company. Take, for instance, the case of the Nickel Corporation. The money that was subscribed was nearly all appropriated by the Globe, which deposited shares in various companies with the Nickel Corporation as security. Later on these shares were required for the purposes of the Globe, and handed back to the Globe by the complacent directors, so that the Nickel Corporation was left without capital at all. The same is substantially true of the British America Company. The Globe had £400,000 of undisclosed profits, and practically took from the British America Corporation the money that was required and was intended to develop properties in British Columbia. The Globe, throughout its career has consistently robbed its flotations, which necessarily started life in a starved condition, and although some of the properties may have been good ones very few are now. They had not the wherewithal to carry on their business. The money was lost in speculation by the Globe on the Stock Exchange, notably nearly a million sterling, in 1897 in an unfortunate Lake View speculation. There were also large payments either in meal or malt to the director. Some of that money has been returned. Then the obviously inaccurate reports obtained from mining engineers had to be paid for at a higher rate than if they had been correct. Besides all this it was necessary to secure aristocratic support for the successful flotation of subsidiary companies. Large sums were disbursed in this way. With regard to the balance, possibly some members of the so-called Lake View Syndicate might be able to give an account.

[illegible] July last year I wrote to the Public Prosecutor giving his opinion together with [illegible] had consented to become connected with the directorates of the Globe, dated December 1900. I said that I should be glad to support such an application as mine, the reply was that it would be [illegible] that the best course to pursue was [illegible] a commissioner in order [illegible] interesting Mr. Sneed who was largely [illegible] in view of what took place in the [illegible] prosecution of the directors is principally [illegible] Public Prosecutor has not been to my knowledge [illegible] action.

[illegible] would the matter would not be allowed to rest in the present position. The Attorney-General told Mr. Campbell in the House of Commons that he did not propose to instruct the Public Prosecutor to take action but efforts were being made to get the Attorney-General to reconsider that decision. Petitions had already been forwarded with that object, and more were being sent. The question would be again raised in Parliament. If the authorities maintained their present attitude there were other courses open to those who demanded a prosecution. He was not prepared to insinuate what these were, but it might be taken for granted, he said, that the last had not been heard of the matter."

Vague rumours are in circulation in the City alleging that the Government refuses to prosecute on account of one or more high personages being involved. There does not seem to be any substantial foundation for these reports.

THE curious dilemma of the Mayor of Launceston as to which is the county town of Cornwall could hardly be, one imagines, paralleled in England among the mayors. But civic dignitaries apart, there are many educated persons who would be puzzled to name the county town of any of the home counties save Kent. The Middlesex County Council has its Guildhall at Westminster, but its capital is Brentford. Neither Richmond nor Croydon is the capital of Surrey, but Kingston. Who, again, could tell off-hand whether Winchester or Southampton is the county town of Hampshire, and whether Carlisle is in Cumberland or Westmorland, or of which county Appleby is the chief town? When it comes to naming the county towns of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, the average Englishman would frankly and unashamedly confess ignorance.

MR. BALFOUR'S MINISTRY.

THE King has been pleased to approve the following appointments:—

The Earl of Dudley to be Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (Not in the Cabinet.)

The Right Hon. George Wyndham, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, to enter the Cabinet.

The Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., to be President of the Board of Education.

The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., to be Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, M.P., to be Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Lord Windsor to be First Commissioner of Works. (Not in the Cabinet.)

The Right Hon. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bart., M.P., to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. (Not in the Cabinet.

Mr J. Austin Chamberlain, M.P., to be Postmaster General. (In the Cabinet.)

Mr. W. Hays Fisher, M.P., to be Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir A. Acland Hood, Bart., M.P., to be Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. H. W. Forster, M.P., to be a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

Earl Percy, M.P., to be Under-Secretary of State for India.

The Hon. T. H. A. E. Cochrane, M.P., to be Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Earl of Hardwicke to be Under Secretary of State for War.

Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M. P., to be Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education.

Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P., to be Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade.

The changes now announced reduce the Cabinet from 20 to 18, as Lord Salisbury, Lord Cadogan, Lord James, and Sir Michael Hicks Beach retire, and the only new Cabinet Ministers are Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

The new Ministry is now composed as follows:—

Mr. Balfour	... ...	First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal.
Earl of Halsbury	...	Lord High Chancellor
Duke of Devonshire	...	Lord President of Council
Mr Akars-Douglas	...	Home
Marquis of Lansdowne	...	Foreign
Mr. Chamberlain	...	Colonial
Mr. Brodrick	...	War
Lord George Hamilton	...	Indian
Earl of Selborne	...	First Lord of the Admiralty
Mr. Ritchie	... ...	Chancellor of the Exchequer
Lord Ashbourne	... ...	Lord Chancellor of Ireland
Mr. George Wyndham	...	Chief Secretary for Ireland
Lord Balfour of Burleigh		Secretary for Scotland
Mr Gerald Balfour	...	President of the Board of Trade
Mr. Walter Long	...	President of the Local Government Board
Mr. Hanbury	... ...	President of the Board of Agriculture
Marquis of Londonderry		President of the Board of Education
Mr Austen Chamberlain		Postmaster-General

Secretaries of State

The above form the Cabinet.

Sir William Walrond	...	Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster
Lord Windsor	... ...	First Commissioner of Works
Mr. Anstruther	...	Junior Lords of the Treasury.
Mr. Allwyn Fellowes	...	
Mr. H. W. Forster	...	
Mr. Hayes Fisher	...	Financial Secretary to the Treasury.
Sir Alexander Acland Hood	... ...	Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury.
Duke of Marlborough	...	Paymaster-General.
Sir Francis Jeune	...	Judge-Advocate-General.
Mr. Pretyman	... ...	Civil Lord of the Admiralty.
Mr. Arnold-Forster	...	Secretary to the Admiralty.
Mr. Cochrane	... ...	Home
Viscount Cranborne	...	Foreign
Earl of Onslow	...	Colonial
Earl of Hardwicke	...	War
Earl Percy	... ...	Indian
Lord Stanley	... ...	Financial Secretary, War Office.

Under-Secretaries of State.

Mr. Bonar Law	... ...	Bd. of Trade.
Mr. Grant Lawson	...	Local Govt. Board.
Sir William Anson	...	Bd. of Education.

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Sir Robert Finlay	...	Attorney-General.
Sir [illegible] Carson	...	Solicitor-General.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. [illegible] Murray	...	Lord Advocate.
Mr. Scott Dickson	...	Solicitor-General.

IRELAND.

Earl of Dudley	... ...	Lord Lieutenant.
Mr. Atkinson	... ...	Attorney-General.
Mr. Campbell	... ...	Solicitor-General.

The above list does not contain the Household appointments, in which there is no alteration.

There are only three retirements among the subordinate Ministers, those of Sir John Gorst, who has been Vice-President of the Committee of Council for Education since 1895, of Mr. Jesse Collings, who has been Under-Secretary at the Home Office since 1895, and of Lord Raglan. By the resignation of Sir John Gorst the office of Vice-President of the Council becomes extinct. The Duke of Devonshire, the Lord President of the Council, gives up his connexion with Education and the new Board of Education is fully constituted with Lord Londonderry, who was Chairman of the London School Board a few years ago, as its President, and Sir William Anson, Warden of All Souls, member for Oxford University, and one of the leading authorities on education in the House of Commons, as its Parliamentary Secretary. It is understood, however, that though the Duke of Devonshire has ceased to preside over the Education Department he will, as leader of the House, have charge of the Education Bill when it reaches the House of Lords.

THE KING'S GIFT.

OSBORNE HOUSE PRESENTED TO THE NATION.

The King has addressed the following letter to the Prime Minister:—

"Buckingham Palace,
Coronation Day, 1902.

"Under the will of the King's much loved mother, the Osborne estate is, as Mr. Balfour is aware, the private estate of the Sovereign.

"Having to spend a considerable part of the year in the capital of this kingdom and its neighbourhood at Windsor, and having also strong home ties in the country of Norfolk which have existed now for nearly forty years, the King feels that he will be unable to make adequate use of Osborne as a royal residence, and accordingly he has determined to offer the property in the Isle of Wight as a gift to the nation.

"As Osborne is sacred to the memory of the late Queen, it is the King's wish that, with the exception of those apartments which were in the personal occupation of Her Majesty, his people shall always have access to the house which must ever be associated with her beloved name.

"As regards the rest of the building, the King hopes that it may be devoted to national purposes, and be converted into a convalescent home for officers of the Navy and Army, whose health has been impaired in rendering service to their country.

"If, in order to give full legal effect to the King's wishes, it is found that an application to Parliament is necessary, the King trusts that Mr. Balfour will see that the necessary steps are in due course taken".

Osborne House lies one mile to the south-east of East Cowes, between the River Medina and the Solent. The building was erected after designs by Mr. T. Cubitt, and is in the domestic Italian style. A striking feature is the square tower, 107 feet high, and there is also a clock tower which rises to a height of 90 feet. The estate, after coming into her Majesty's possession, was repeatedly enlarged, and now comprises about 5,000 acres, reaching far towards Ryde by the sea shore, and to the vicinity of Newport Island. It includes terrace gardens and grounds, [illegible] private pier on the shore for the use of the Royal household, and on the outskirts are a number of cottages occupied by the workpeople on the estate. Barton Manor House, a picturesque gabled mansion, was rented by Queen Victoria, with careful attention to its old features, as a residence for her principal steward. The estate was purchased by her Majesty from Lady Isabella Blachford in 1845, and it was at Osborne that the Queen died.

KING REVIEWS INDIAN TROOPS.

GORGEOUS SPECTACLE AT THE PALACE.

LONDON'S WELCOME.

THESE dusky warriors from the hills and the plains of our great Eastern dependency, who constituted not the least interesting part of the Empire's military display, will now return to their far-off homes contented, happy, and prouder men than they were when they first landed on these shores two months ago. For they have experienced the supreme joy of their lives; they have seen the great white King, their Emperor, face to face. A great welcome will be theirs when they are back once more amongst their kith and kin. They will be heroes. Every word they have to say on what their eyes have seen will be hung upon by admiring audiences, so different from what would have happened had they been denied a look of the King. They would have been discredited and belittled for coming back without having been recognised by him whom they had crossed wide seas to salute. When His Majesty was stricken down they were filled with a deep sorrow lest they should have to leave with their mission unfulfilled. Fully entering into their feelings the authorities decided to prolong their stay—a decision which His Majesty heartily approved when it was made known to him, and the delighted warriors had been living in anticipation of Wednesday ever since.

The camp at Hampton Court was a busy beehive all morning. The men were up betimes and entered into the preparations for the review with great enthusiasm and when the "fall in" was sounded they were ready to take their places in the ranks with everything in perfect order. They were conveyed in two special trains to Victoria station, where they detrained shortly before three o'clock. Here they were joined by the Indian Volunteers quartered at present at Chelsea Barracks. Thousands of the public assembled in the vicinity of the station to witness the departure of the Indians for Buckingham Palace. The contingents were marshalled with truly military promptitude, and by a quarter-past three they were on the march. The route to the Palace lay by Grosvenor-gardens, Grosvenor-place, Hyde Park-corner, and Constitution-hill. All the way the soldiers passed between lines of cheering people.

A HETEROGENEOUS GATHERING.

It was impossible not to admire the spectacle presented by that heterogeneous and gorgeously attired gathering of there representatives of the East. There were in the first place, the Guardsmen like bodyguards of the Governor-Generals of Madras and Bombay, also the wiry Gurkhas, the invincible Sikhs, the bearded Tamil Pioneers, the stalwart Rajputs, and a host of other equally picturesque contingents. Over a thousand men had turned out and there were also sixty native officers and thirty British officers in the procession. On reaching the bottom of Constitution-hill the troops passed in at the north entrance to the gardens, marching to stirring music provided by the band of the Coldstream Guards. They were drawn up in four ranks of 125 file each.

A FEAST OF COLOUR.

The scene as viewed from the terrace would have furnished an artist with the material for a picture. All the colours of the rainbow seemed to be represented. Here a splash of red, there one of bright yellow, and further away blue stood out. Garments of white and headgear of black were also to be seen. The pennants flying proudly from the lances appeared as varied in colour as the uniforms. Behind all this Nature provided a rich setting of deep green. The pavilion with its canopy of crimson cloth, where the King and the Royal Family were to assemble, was situated on the lawn at a point nearly opposite the centre of the ranks. The scene on the terrace was also gorgeous in its colouring. There were the Indian Princes and the other Indian representatives—all those who came to this country being present with two exceptions—in their rich raiments, groups of British military officers in their scarlet uniforms, and representatives of the Navy in blue. Lord George Hamilton and Lord Lansdowne were also in the company. The weather, unfortunately, broke down shortly before the hour fixed for the ceremony, rain falling for a time.

THE KING APPEARS.

The ceremony was not delayed, the King, appearing on the terrace shortly after four o'clock. With the King were the Queen, the Prince, and Princess of Wales and their three children, Princess Victoria, and the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. Their Majesties, in passing to the lawn, shook hands with a number of guests, including Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley, who had arrived in the interval. The King was wearing the uniform of a General, and appeared in good health.

When His Majesty and the members of the Royal Family had reached the pavilion the troops saluted, and the National anthem was played by the bands. Arms were then grounded, and the soldiers marched past the King. Each man received a medal from the Prince of Wales. During the ceremony the bands played a selection of Indian music, including the Grand fantasia of our Indian Empire.

His Majesty addressed a few words to the troops, who gave three ringing cheers for the King. His Majesty witnessed the departure of the Indians from the balcony.

"ST. JAMES'S" (August 15).

THE CROWNING OF KINGSHIP.

August 9, 1902.

Who do we crown and celebrate to-day?
Empire and Kingship, throned on peaceful Power;
Sinecure be weak is to endure the sway
Of very threatening hour:

Kingship symbolic of a People's will,
Themselves born Kingly, sceptred by the sea,
And like the sea, let whatso tempests shrill,
On world-wide, feared, and free,

For 'tis nor Crown nor Purple men revere,
But the majestic mind and regal soul
That amid clashing clamours, help to steer
A calm unto its goal:

King who, than wisest counsellors more wise,
Because of the clear heights from which they scan
The cliffs of their Empire, can surmise
Gods destiny for Man:

Whoseed not whether Flattery fawn or frown,
Bakeep the Flag of Honour still unfurled,
Whoeverance Conscience as both sword and crown,
An Warden of the World!

Whoralk in step with onward-wending Time,
The senses sealed to inharmonious strife,
And led alone the discipline sunlime
And death-attuned solemnity of Life:

King like the Realm they serve, serenely great,
Will court not popular breath nor feebly fear,
Priesood may bless, and poets celebrate,
Whe conscience clean and clear:

Who manly heart feels tenderly for pain
As then we suffer, watchful women feel,
And sun the noblest Record of their Reign
Is consolo and heal:

Who, hemselves stricken by the woes that steal
Daily alike to pallet and to throne,
Face em with princely fortitude, and feel
Mon for a nation's sorrow than their own:

Who, ith the nation's blend their life, and share
Its rife joys and pastimes sun and shower,
Close their side One Loveable as fair,
Of manhood the Flower:

Who, hen the Sceptre passes to their hand,
Re've, assembled round their Island Throne,
Home that only [illegible] and
Fre ery sea and [illegible]

Whomeither pomp or [illegible] can befool
To [illegible] the scutcheon of their ancient Line,
Transissiters of a Race whose Right to rule
Shiseem, and be, Divine.

So m a Tudor-knit people long while crown
Kisbip, and Kings, who, as the ages run,
Hefro Victoria's wisdom, hand it down
Fr sirs to son, and son.

ALFRED AUSTIN.

THLADY DOCTOR AND THE BABU.

WHAT is known as the Arabi deportation case came up before the High Court, in its revisional jurisdiction, other day, at the instance of the Government of Bengal. From the petition it appears that on the 24th July last Babu Mandum Gopal Chowdhury, a Zemindar of Midnapore, on the pretext that his wife was induced a young lady doctor, named Pramila Bala P., to accompany him on board his house-boat, and there attempted to assault her. The young lady's subsequently rescued, and the accused was handed over to the police. At the trial the accused denied his guilt, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.500 and to be imprisoned till the rising of the Court. The Government of Bengal, through Mr. Cecil White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, contended that the offence was a cowardly outrage on a defenceless woman, and that the fine and nominal imprisonment inflicted are wholly inadequate; and the High Court have called upon the accused to show cause why the sentence passed on him should not be enhanced.

[illegible] Secretary of State has sanctioned the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 37,50,000, the cost of converting the Kohat Thal section of the Khushalgarh-Kat-Thal Railway on the 2ft. 6in. gauge. The total distance is 62 miles.

THE STATE OF THE POLICE.

SOME INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

THE United Provinces Police Committee started business on Monday in Canning College, Lucknow. All the witnesses examined were natives, the majority of whom spoke the vernacular. Gunga Pershad Varma spoke as to the feelings of the people against the Police. He seemed to think the people would rather lose their jewellery or money and say nothing about it than have the police interfere. He suggested that the District Magistrates should have the help of leading persons who would keep them informed of the working of the police officers and of the general feeling of the people. The number of circle inspectors should be increased or native D. S. P.'s appointed. Europeans were useless for this purpose. He advocated increasing the pay of the police and reserving a number of D. S. P. appointments for natives, and suggested that complainants should write their own reports. Mr. Sharpe said it would be desirable if the villagers would do so.

Another witness evoked a smile, remarking that without God nothing can be done, and suggested the inference that the police be trained in morality also. He thought the pay of head constables should be Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20, while Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 were enough for policemen. The village chowkidars' pay should be raised. He thought subpœnas should not be served except on known badmashes.

Jugpat Narain, pleader, said the European element was insufficient and suggested the increase of one European circle inspector. He considered the prosecuting agency in courts inadequate and suggested the addition of a paid pleader of at least three years' bona fide standing with prospects before him. He stated that the cause of the unpopularity of the service was the idea that promotion could not be obtained by simple honest conscientious hard work. Promotions were influenced by chicanery or intrigue and by giving a false colour to things. For those who really worked hard there were not sufficient promotions or emoluments. Those who belonged to the police thought that if they worked honestly and conscientiously they would be turned out soon, and that the fact of joining lost them the respect of their friends. He recommended promotions from the lower ranks. Crime, particularly petty crime, was not reported fully. The persons engaged in recording should have better pay and be employed as station mohurrirs. These men should be independent of thanadars and the written system of reporting should be insisted upon. The service of process summonses should be entrusted to chowkidars. The rural and regular police could not agree because they could not serve two masters, the chowkidar and the thanadar. In investigating crime the system of a double diary should be adopted by writing on carbon paper, or it should be made penal that the diary itself be written on note slips of paper. The witness advocated the formation of an Imperial Criminal Investigation Department. He did not think native magistrates exercised any supervision over the police, not because they had not desire to do so but because the police had no respect for them and their opinions were not thought much of by the D. S. P.'s. The witness did not consider the present staff of officers, European and Native, sufficient. The career in the police was not sufficiently attractive. The best men of the Service should have as good a claim as a Deputy Collector and be able to reach appointments worth Rs. 600 in their own Department.

The general trend of the rest of the evidence was almost similar to that already given.

THE LAMENTATION OF BOOTH.

A LECTURE THAT FAILED.

THREE DEAD HEADS AND A CHINESE.

MR. JOHN A. BOOTH, the Canadian journalist and correspondent of the "New York Herald," who is travelling round the world, not for a wager, but, according to a local contemporary, to investigate the economic, social and religious conditions of the peoples, has no opinion of Calcutta. Our civilisation is effete; our intellectuality atrophied; and our perception cataractous. It is a horrible decision by the latest Citizen of the world; but it has not been arrived at without due deliberation or without sufficient reason.

Mr. John A Booth arrived in Calcutta more than a forthnight since. Emulating Lord Curzon, our energetic Viceroy, he travelled overland from Burma; but unlike his Excellency the Viceroy he eschewed all the luxuries of travelled and veritably tramped [illegible] the Lushai Hills and down the Assam dales. This in itself was a feat for which he deserved the admiration of the people of the Indian metropolis. But it was after all only a minor exploit in his adventurous journey. Through the medium of the press he put forward higher claims for recognition as an intrepid traveller. He had been imprisoned in Turkey for no reason. He had been wounded at Tientsin during the Boxer rising. And, finally, he had been captured by Chinese brigands and held to ransom. All this was surely material enough for an entertaining lecture, and as he had succeeded in interesting the people of Rangoon, he naturally expected to do likewise with the people of Calcutta.

On a lecture he therefore determined. He secured the Dalhousie Institute, advertised the show at popular prices; and to give our sturdy tradesmen a chance he offered to let them into the front seats at half price. He could hardly do any more, except sacrifice to convention by discarding his travel-stained tweeds for white mess dress and combing his hair.

Wednesday night arrived. The weather was fine, and so was the audience. Mr. John A. Booth, confronted by a beggarly array of empty benches, was sure there must be some mistake somewhere. Ah, he had it. His lecture had been advertised in the "Englishman" and the "Statesman" for 9-15 P.M., but the idiotic P. D. of the Indian Daily News had put it at 9-35. Society were naturally glad of an excuse to come late, as the extra forty minutes would give them a chance of digesting a heavy dinner, and this would put them in better form to assimilate the lecture on the social, religious, and economic conditions of China. Mr. John A. Booth, however, was annoyed at the delay, and accordingly berated the poor little reporter of the "Indian Daily News" for his paper's stupid mistake. However, there was nothing for it but to allow the 40 minutes' law and the lecturer waited. The clock struck ten, but still there were only three men in the room besides himself and his Chinese valet. The three were the reporters of the Anglo-Indian dailies, and they were most unsympathetic and even ribald. The Canadian globe-trotter at length realised his position. He was not to get an audience, and was to be deprived even of the pleasure of telling somebody to go to the door and get his money back. He had none but dead heads to deal with and as he was tolerably sure that they would not report his lecture verbatim, he declined to give it. He let himself go, however, as to the intellectual vapidity of Calcutta. Those Ditchers who had energy enough to take them out of doors after dinner were too frivolous to listen to his serious views of Celestial life, and they would naturally be attracted by the change of programme by the Cosmopolitan Entertainers at the Theatre Royal. The rest of resident Society had no soul above bridge and ping-pong.—"Indian Daily News."

A LASCAR NAVAL RESERVE.

KHAN BAHADUR DARASHA R. CHICHGAR who has been giving evidence on behalf of the lascars before the inter-departmental committee on the manning of the Mercantile Marine, presided over by Sir Francis Jeune, was also invited the week the mail left to state his views to the Admiralty Committee now sitting to consider the manning of the Navy. For some months past Mr. Chichgar has been an advocate of the formation of a lascar naval reserve, and his development of the project was attentively followed by the committe of which Admiral Sir Edward Seymour is Chairman. He suggested that for tropical service the Navy should adopt the plan formerly current in the old Indian Navy and continued by the Indian Marine of employing lascar stokers side by side with Europeans. In his opinion lascars cannot receive adequate training for the naval reserve service in the M

GERMANY'S BID FOR SEA POWER.

The Emperor William was present at the launch at Stettin of the North German Lloyds steamer named after himself. Fraulein Wiegand, the daughter of the general manager of the North German Lloyds Company, performed the christening ceremony, and recited a poem in the Emperor's honour, written for the occasion. The Emperor expressed great admiration of the new vessel, which (says the "Standard's" correspondent at Berlin) represents a record achievement not only for a German but for any shipbuilding yard.

It is only twelve years since the first steamer of the North German Lloyds Company was ordered to be built at Stettin. Up to 1886 every North German Lloyds steamer had been built in England; and even in 1890 the placing of an order for a last steamer with a German yard was by many people considered a risky venture, there being an idea abroad that a first-class ship could only be constructed in England. Since then German shipbuilding has progressed by leaps and bounds. Besides the Vulkan, which, as the foremost German ship building yard, has constructed several large ships, other German yards can now compete with England. The steamer launched the other day is the largest ever built, and is probably destined to create a new record in speed as well. At any rate, she compares well with the last three ships built by the Vulkan, and these take a foremost place in the commercial navies of the world.

Formerly the Cunard liners, Lucania and Campania, with 13,000 registered tons and a speed of 22 knots, were regarded as the greatest achievement in shipbuilding; but they were soon surpassed by the North German Lloyd steamer, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 14,000 tons and 23 knots, the Kronprinz Wilhelm, 15,000 tons and 23 1-2 knots and the Hamburg-American liner, Deutschland, 16,500 tons and 23 1-2 knots. And now the Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite shows a registered tonnage of 20,000 tons, and her speed will no doubt exceed 23 1-2 knots.

The steamer is built of the best German steel, and possesses so many watertight compartments that, even if two neighbouring compartments be filled with water she will still float. One special novelty consists in an arrangement by which all the doors of the watertight compartments can be shut by the captain standing on the bridge pressing an electric button. The engines are 40,000 horse-power. There will be 430 cabins accommodating 775 first-class passengers, 107 cabins for 343 second-class passenger and steerage accommodation for 770 passengers including 600 officers and crew the ship will therefore carry 2,900 souls; she has two promenade decks, one above the other, and both equally wide, comfortable and protected.

AMERICA'S MONTE CARLO.

America has found its Monte Carlo, and just now Saratoga is outdoing the famous gambling resort of Europe, says the "Telegraph's" correspondent. Since the closing of the clubs at Long Branch, gamblers, big and little, have migrated to the Spa, and never before has there been such heavy play on races and at all games of chance. Millionaires by the score, and men and women prominent in the social life of big cities rub elbows with the plungers at the race course by day and with noted gamblers and card-sharpers at the "clubs" at night.

Hot Spring and Long Branch in their palmiest days could never boast the miscellaneous gathering of upper and lower life that crowds Saratoga to-day. Men who follow games of chance for a livelihood make up the bulk of the visitors, but boxes and the grand stand at the race course and the dining tables of the great clubhouse, with only silk portieres to separate it from roulette wheels and faro lay-outs, are always crowded with men and women whose names are prominent in high life.

Gambling for high stakes is no longer the exception. Railroad magnates and social dignitaries back their favourites for thousands, both at the track and on the Exchange. Several 50,000 dollar bets were recorded last week on horses, and bookmakers are beginning to be wary of the "plungers". The "New York Evening Journal" prints a strong denunciation of the open manner in which the authorities of the State connive at this violation of the law.

THE LIKIN QUESTION.

UNITED STATES OPPOSED TO THE CHANGE.

The United States, we understand, has raised an objection to the arrangement whereby the "likin" is abolished in China in return for increased export and import duties, and the question has formed the subject of communications between the Governments in London and Washington. The United States do not look with favour on the proposed new system, and they are advocating the continuance of the status quo ante until the question has been further discussed. If they persist in their position a delay is inevitable, and it may even necessitate a modification of the arrangement. The British Government, however, is endeavouring to persuade the United States of the great advantages which will accrue by the change not only to England, but to all countries doing trade with China, and the infinitely more satisfactory position it will give to the Chinese authorities. The reform not only abolishes all transit dues on native and foreign merchandise but it stipulates that the Inland Customs must be scheduled. Of necessity this will give more security to foreign trade and thereby largely increase it to the benefit of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

British traders are backing up our Foreign Office in the matter. Lord Cranborne the other day summoned representatives of the leading Chambers of Commerce throughout the country and discussed with them the various points involved in the change. The object of the meeting was to enable the Foreign Office to ascertain the actual feelings of British traders on the subject. It is noteworthy that although some of the Chambers were at first inclined to oppose the change in certain directions their representatives left the Foreign Office unanimously in favour of the arrangement.

ENTERIC'S ENEMY.

DISCOVERY THAT SHOULD SAVE MANY LIVES.

The Government medical experts are experimenting with a new remedy with which to slaughter the enteric microbe which played such terrible havoc with the British army during the South African war.

The authorities at the War Office have tried many different methods of water sterilisation from time to time. The results of the experiments recently concluded have been communicated to the German and Austrian Governments.

They are considered to be highly satisfactory, and indicate that the decrease in enteric cases since January last, when the so-called new remedy was first tried, is directly due to the "safe" water discovery.

A correspondent, writing to the "Express" on the subject of enteric and the sterilisation of water, says:—

"Some sixty years ago there were many old women in our country parishes in England who successfully treated diseases that have since baffled the skill of men of science. One of their greatest and most successful nostrums was to sterilise the water which was given to the afflicted person to drink.

"A certain mineral was used and this substance is the actual one experimented with by the Army doctors. In the truest sense it is no new discovery, but a new application of an old woman's remedy for intestinal complaints.

"I would have gone through the whole South Africa campaign, or would have taken 1,000 men, or the whole British Army, for that matter, with as little scatheless of 'enteric' by this most simple and commonplace precaution and remedy, that ought to be known to every medical man in England.

"The cost is infinitesimal, and the whole army could have been saved from the risks and ravages of this terrible disease.

"I believe I could find many old men and women in the country districts of England who would have hit the remedy at once if the nature of the disease had been explained to them."

RESTITUTION IN CHINA.

GIVING BACK TIENTSIN AND THE RAILWAY.

According to the Peking correspondent of the "Times" arrangements have nearly been completed for the formal rendition of Tien-tsin city to the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai and the provincial officials to-day.

The Chinese railway from Peking to Tien-tsin and Shan-hai-kwan still remains in possession of the British military administration. On Monday, however, M. Cassenave, who is in charge of the French Legation, addressed a despatch to the Chinese Foreign Office giving the formal assent of France to the return of the Peking-Tien-tsin-Shan-hai-kwan railway to the Chinese civil administration. The assent, however, contains one important reservation—namely, that any clause in any agreement stipulating that the railway from Pao-ting-fu to Tien-tsin cannot be built with foreign financial assistance other than that obtained from the British and Chinese Corporation shall be held not to apply to the Franco-Belgian Peking-Hankau Railway Syndicate.

Reuter's correspondent states that the enforcement of the tariff schedules arranged for at Shanghai has been delayed by the action of the Chinese Government in insisting that the schedules shall first be submitted to the Foreign Office and the Yang-tse Viceroys for approval, a proceeding which will doubtless occupy some months.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, August 15.

THE HEAD THAT WEARS A CROWN.

The head of King Edward, let us hope, will not lie more uneasy because it wears a crown but there are few truer lines in poetry than the familiar saying of a King Henry, and few more pathetic than those familiar lines in which Shakespeare makes King Henry say:—

"Heaven knows, my son,
By what by-paths and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How troublesome it sat upon my head."

"It bothers me," said Louis XVI., as he told his courtiers to take off his crown, and crowns have bothered kings before and since.

A Crown! What is it?
It is to bear the miseries of a people!
To hear their murmurs, feel their discontents.
And sink beneath a load of splendid cares,

"My crown," said King Henry VI., "is in my heart, not on my head."

"My crown is called Content—
A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy."

The one unending tale in all the world is the sad story of the lives of kings.

"ONLY THREE CROWNS"

Yet crowns have come easily sometimes. Bismarck was angry with the Hohenzollern prince who refused to wear the crown of Spain to please the Chancellor "A sub-lieutenant," said the Man of Iron, "does not have the offer of a crown every day." Yet Bismarck, of all men in the world, would have been the last, perhaps, to wear a crown himself. He knew too well the dizzy heights at which power sinks in care, the pitfalls ever open for a monarch. The Prince, he knew, must hardly speak his mind, "You will lose your crown one day or other if you talk at this rate" said Louis XV, as he bored his son's ear for saying something about "humanity." Which recalls the story of Sir Robert Walpole and Queen Caroline, who asked the Premier what it would cost to enclose St. James's Park. "Only three crowns," the Minister replied, and St. James's Park was open on Saturday for the crowd to see another Queen.

THE QUEEN AND HER CROWN.

Who would not like to hear the King's impression of his Coronation? That, no doubt, must be the special pleasure of the King's guests at the Palace. But we know some of the things said by the queen of James II of her crowning. Her feelings were of vanity and pride. "My dress and royal mantle," said Queen Mary, were covered with precious stones, and it took all the jewels that all the goldsmiths of London could procure to decorate my crown; of all these nothing was lost except one small diamond worth about forty shillings"; and she said, again, that "No Coronation of any preceding King of England had been so, we conducted." But "there was one presage," she said once, "that struck us, and that everyone observed, They could not make the crown keep firm on the King's head; it appeared always on the point of falling, and it required some care to hold it steady."

CARRYING A QUEEN'S TRAIN.

Our children's children, perhaps, will read in the newspapers seventy years hence the reminiscences of some of the young nobles who took part in the Coronation ceremony, as we read, not long ago, the memories of Lord Rosebery's mother, who helped to bear the train of Queen Victoria, and died just too soon to see the train of Queen Victoria's son. "We were all dressed alike, in white and silver," said the Duchess in recalling the scene. "The effect was not, I think, brilliant enough in so dazzling an assembly, and our little trains were serious annoyances, for it was impossible to avoid treading upon them. We ought never to have had them; and there certainly should have been some previous rehearsing, for we carried the Queen's train very jerkily and badly, never keeping step properly; and it must have been very difficult for her to walk, as she did, evenly and steadily and with much grace and dignity, the whole length of the Abbey."

CARLYLE AT A CORONATION.

Whether, as Horace Walpole said, a Coronation is the first sight in the world, those who were in the Abbey on Saturday will decide for themselves but there can be no doubt as to the magnificence of the crowning spectacle. Even Carlyle was dazzled by it, and it is written in the account of Queen Victoria's crowning that as the Queen left the Abbey crowned looking pale and tremulous, and holding her sceptre as if to say, "I have it, and none shall wrest it from me," the man who was to thunder against forms and ceremonies exclaimed, with emotion, "A blessing on her head!" It was of an ambassador at the last Coronation that a lady present wrote that he looked as though he had been "snowed upon with pearls and had also been caught out in a rain of diamonds and had come in dripping.

"THE END OF AN OLD SONG."

Sir Walter Scott had a feeling of profound reverence for the emblems of Scottish Royal power. "No!" he exclaimed, with great emotion, when told that the chest containing the lost regalia had been found in its hiding-place at Edinburgh Castle, and when some one was about to take up the crown and place it on the head of a young lady, Scott saved the "desecration" by saying, "Pray forgive me." What must he have said if he had been present when the sceptre of Scotland was used at the last great function it fulfilled—at the signing of the Treaty of Union? The treaty was confirmed by being touched with the sceptre, and the Chancellor, on handing the sceptre back to the clerk is said to have exclaimed, "There is an end to an old song!"

IN THE CABINET AT 38.

Mr. Wyndham has reached the Cabinet early; not many men have sat in Cabinet Councils before they were forty. The Irish Secretary is the first man to be made a Cabinet Minister while holding the office of Chief Secretary. His promotion to Cabinet rank has come from his first political chief—Mr. Balfour, it was under Mr. Balfour in the exciting times when the present Premier controlled the political destinies of the Emerald Isle, that Mr. Wyndham was first heard of in politics, and it was a happy day for Mr. Balfour as well as Mr. Wyndham when the latter, having left the Soudan and forsaken the Army for less dangerous battle-fields, became the right-hand man at Dublin Castle. Mr. Balfour's letters were filling the papers, and providing editors with some of the best free copy they had had for years: and all the letters were signed "George Wyndham." So little was Mr. Wyndham known at the time that the name was commonly supposed to be a "nom de plume."

THE GRANDSON OF A REBEL.

Mr. Wyndham is the great-grandson of an Irish rebel, as the Irish members are never tired of reminding him, and Mr. O'Brien is fond of telling the Irish Secretary that he has "thrown off the green uniform of Lord Edward Fitzgerald for the cocked-hat and horse-pistol of Major Sirr." But it is a mistake to imagine that Mr. Wyndham is hated as bitterly in Ireland as the speeches from below the Opposition gangway would lead us to suppose. It was an Irishman in the country districts who shouted to the Secretary for one of his tours: "We won't shoot you here—it's all right," and though the man added: "But mind, dear quite there can be no doubt that Mr. Wyndham's personality has drawn a great deal of sympathy from the Irish people. Even the "Irish Daily Independent" said of him not long ago that "if he were guided by his own instincts we are quite sure that he would leave a favourable record behind him in Ireland."

WITH RHODES ON THE MATOPPOS.

It was in reply to Sir William Harcourt that Mr. Wyndham made one of his earliest speeches, if not his maiden speech, in Parliament, which he entered for Dover during his secretaryship with Mr. Balfour. He took his seat in 1889, when he was twenty-six, and he was soon Financial Secretary of the War Office. When Mr Gladstone's Government came in, Mr. Wyndham was far-seeing enough to spend the three years of Opposition in making a study of South African affairs, and he made a tour of that country which entitled him to a seat on the Commission after the raid. It was then that he came in contact with Mr. Rhodes. The two sat one October morning on the Matoppos, on the very crag where the Colossus now lies in his grave, and suddenly Mr. Rhodes caught sight of a light in the valley below. It was the time of the Matabele war. They say I have not made peace, said Mr. Rhodes, but that point of light is caused by the Matabele hoeing his corn again.

"A CROWN OF PURE GOLD FOR A KING"

The King received on Saturday, in the language of the Coronation Service, "a crown of pure gold upon his head." For the first time in sixty-five years a crowned King reigns in England. "The Seat of State of Royal and Imperial Dignity," is the quaint phrase in which the official form of ceremony describes the throne, and the King's ring is the "ensign of kingly dignity." The sceptre, the Archbishop will tell the King, is "the rod of equity and mercy," and the Bible, says the Coronation Service, is "the most valuable thing that this world affords—the royal law the lively oracles of God." The Queen's ring is "the seal of a sincere faith," and her crown "the crown of glory, honour, and joy."

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The late Lord Clyde said: "I never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies had failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unsuitable and injurious."—Mr. Travers, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—Joseph Porte.

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M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

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NOTICES.

A STUBBORN FOE.

To conquer an obstinate enemy requires persistency and perseverance. It is the same with Rheumatism, the dread foe of mankind, which ranks foremost in stubbornness. To eradicate it from the system, you must use the right weapon, Little's Oriental Balm is the only remedy that can overpower it. It has cured helpless, crippled sufferers who have been discharged from the hospital as incurable.

Mr. W. Williams, Eve Road, Leyton, says:—"For 7 years I have been rendered unfit for work by Rheumatism. At night, terrible shooting pains kept me in agony. I could not sleep or use my arms. Two boxes of that wonderful remedy, Little's Oriental Balm cured me completely. I can recommend it with utmost confidence." Sold at 2s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

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My wife suffered persistently from indigestion for years, and had been trying doctors and all sorts of medicine without the least benefit; but I am pleased to tell you after taking three or four doses of Nature's Herbal Extract she has not felt so well for years. Her appetite has improved, and she is decidedly stronger.

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The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

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Sticks Quickly and Permanently Never Ferments or Mould

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Has cured promptly and permanently RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BACKACHE, SCIATICA—pronounced incurable. Also the worst forms of SPRAINS, BRUISES.

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PRICE 1/1½ and 2/6.

Colds often hang on. You try this thing and that thing, every kind of home remedy and cheap cough mixtures, and yet your cold continues to hang on.

You must not deal lightly with these old colds. You must get rid of them just as soon as possible. You must take something to break their hold.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

soothes irritable throats, heals inflamed bronchial tubes, and quiets congestion in the lungs. This is why it so quickly controls these old coughs and prevents pneumonia and consumption.

"I was troubled with a very hard cough which I could not get rid of. When I read of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral I sent to Johannesburg and procured a bottle. It completely cured me, and I have many comrades here who have had hard coughs cured in the same way."—Wm. Sessions, Company C, Second Royal Berks. Reg., Nel's Spruit, Transvaal, S. Africa.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

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When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time. Your nerves are weak and your appetite is poor. You have no ambition, and you are languid and depressed all the time.

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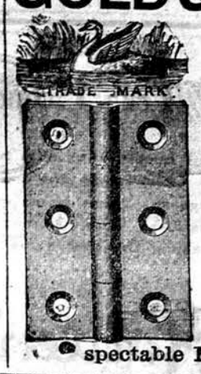

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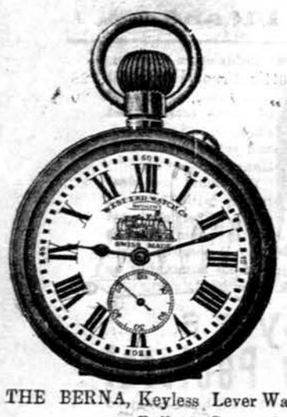

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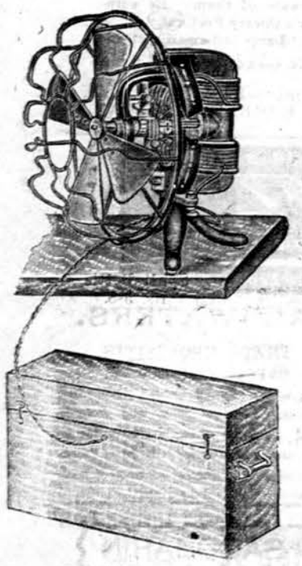

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MELLIN'S FOOD is prepared from wheat and malted barley by machinery, is therefore **purely vegetable,** and during its preparation is **untouched by hand.**

MELLIN'S FOOD is a soluble dry extract, entirely free from starch and cane-sugar; the starch of the wheat having been transformed into dextrin and maltose by malt diastase. When added to diluted cow's milk **it produces a complete and perfect diet.**

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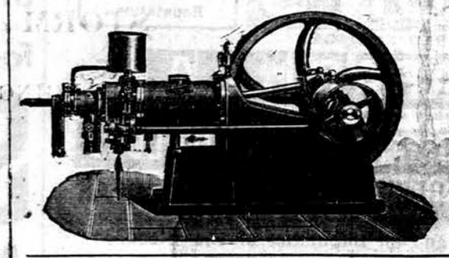

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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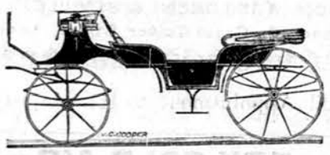

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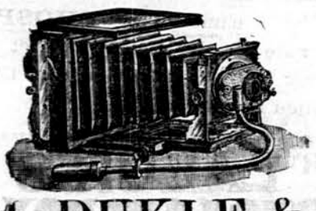

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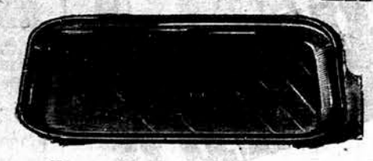
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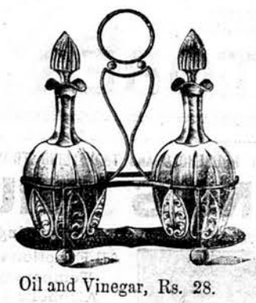
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Cruet, Rs. 22.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 24.

Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 28
" " " 20

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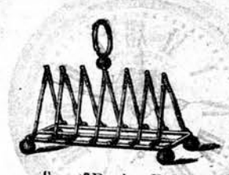
Preserve Stand, Rs. 20.

6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25.

Preserved Stand and Spoon, Rs. 14.

Pepper, Rs. 3.


Toast Rack, Rs. 41.

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¾ " " 24
1 " " 29
1¼ " " 38

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¾ " " 18
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1¼ " " 29

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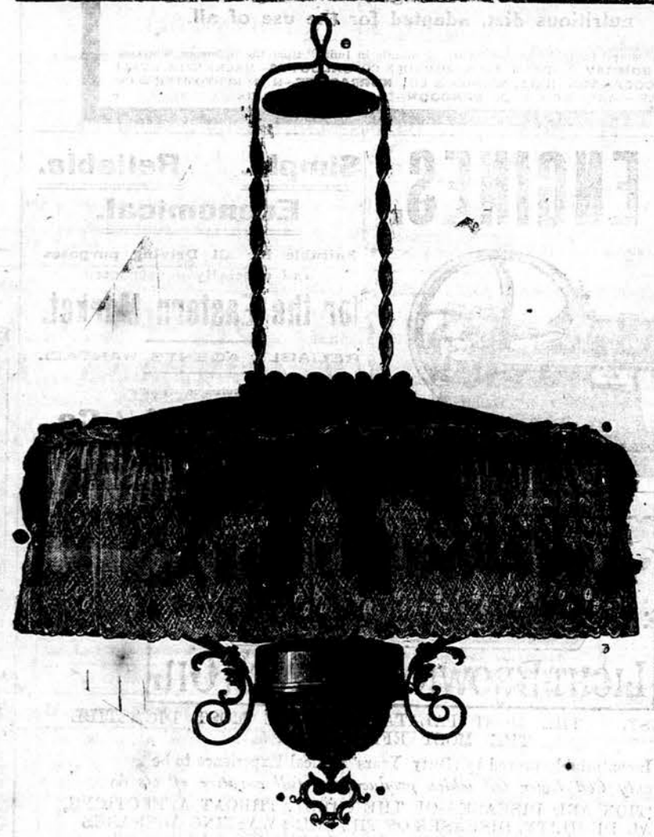

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